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DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1984

SEPTEMBER 28 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 26), 1983.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WEICKER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 3913]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 3913) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes recommended.

Amount of new budget authority[1]

Amount of comparable House bill (current year only)	$91,826,568,000
Amount of comparable Senate bill under House bill	1,005,846,000
Total bill as reported to Senate (current year only).	90,820,722,000
Amount of comparable appropriations, 1983	95,288,832,000
Budget estimates, 1984 (current year only)	86,226,940,000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the comparable appropriations for 1983	4,468,110,000
Over the Presidential estimates for 1984	4,593,782,000

[1] Excludes amounts deferred by either House or Senate.

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SUMMARY OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

This report reflects all the budget requests submitted by the President prior to subcommittee action, including proposals for later transmittal appearing in the appendix to the President's budget which have not yet been formally transmitted. Budget amendments submitted on September 15, 1983, which were received too late for House consideration, are not reflected in the tabular material, for purposes of comparability; nevertheless, these amendments were anticipated by the Committee, and are addressed in the recommendations. In most instances, the program structure proposed by the administration has been adjusted to reflect current law instead of legislative recommendations which have not been enacted. The Committee has deferred, without prejudice, action on a number of accounts for which the authorizing legislation is required to be enacted by September 30, 1983, and such legislation has not yet been considered and passed by the Senate. Where an authorization has been passed by the Senate, the Committee recommendation is consistent with that action.

For the departments and agencies funded under the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, the Committee recommends total new budget authority of $90,820,722,000 for fiscal year 1984, a reduction of $4,468,110,000 from fiscal year 1983 and an increase of $4,593,782,000 from the budget request. Of the total funds provided, $31,501,213,000 is for discretionary accounts and $59,319,509,000 for so-called mandatory appropriations. In addition, the Committee recommends $1,707,416,000 in new budget authority for several accounts which were not considered by the House because a reauthorization had not been considered at the time of its action. Since the Committee recommendation for discretionary programs includes one-time forward-funding of $2,902,684,000 required by law, the comparable fiscal year 1984 discretionary program level is $28,598,529,000, an increase of $408,496,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1983 level.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

For the *Department of Labor*, $11,922,701,000 is recommended. This is $5,852,061,000 less than fiscal year 1983 appropriations and a reduction of $1,096,845,000 from the budget request. These savings are achieved principally as a result of reduced requirements for advances to the State unemployment trust funds.

The recommendations for the Department of Labor include the full amounts requested for such Job Training Partnership Act programs as the grants to States, summer youth employment, and Job Corps. The Committee recommends less than the budget estimate for dislocated worker assistance, which has substantial funds carried over from the jobs supplemental. Also included is the full funding for 9 months' advance appropriation required by law for the Employment Service and Job Training Partnership Act. Reductions in staffing levels due to proposed legislation for the Mine Safety and Health Administration are restored and an additional $1,500,000 is recommended for the Bureau of Labor Statistics to increase its capacity to survey service industries.

For the *Department of Health and Human Services*, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $64,822,981,000, an increase of $1,789,839,000 over fiscal year 1983 appropriations and $3,693,482,000 above the budget estimate.

The recommendations provide appropriations above the request for several programs, including: Maternal and child health block grant, for which $425,000,000 is recommended, an increase of $90,000,000 above the budget request;

Community health centers, for which $350,000,000 is recommended, an increase of $108,000,000 above the budget request; and

Family planning, for which $140,000,000 is recommended, an increase of $15,912,000 from the budget request. In addition, the Committee recommendation maintains family planning activities in the Health Resources and Services Administration.

For the National Institutes of Health, the Committee recommends $4,301,965,000, $391,241,000 above the budget request, in order to restore cuts proposed in the April budget revisions. This includes restoring reductions in grant levels, in indirect costs of research, and in research centers.

Also included in the Committee recommendation is increased funding for public health capitation, family medicine, general internal medicine, and nurse training programs, as well as the Preventive Health Services block grant. The recommendations for the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration maintain the fiscal year 1983 funding level for the block grant and generally supports the administration's request for additional funding for research for each of the Institutes, and the policy to discontinue direct appropriations for Mental Health Service demonstrations.

Low-income energy assistance grants would be funded at $1,872,700,000, an increase of $574,996,000 from the budget estimate and the Committee recommendation maintains the social services block grant at the 1983 level of $2,675,000,000.

In the Office of Human Development Services, $17,900,000 above the request is recommended to restore Head Start training; $21,500,000 is recommended for runaway youth programs; $50,920,000 is restored for programs for the aging; and $64,200,000 is recommended for developmental disabilities programs—an increase of $22,902,000 from the request. For family social services, the Committee recommends $631,513,000, $30,017,000 above the budget request.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $13,481,413,000 for *Department of Education* activities considered by both House and Senate. For discretionary activities, this represents an increase of $565,826,000 over the fiscal 1983 level. This amount is also $1,716,237,000 more than the budget request for discretionary activities considered by both the House and Senate. In addition, the Committee included $1,707,416,000 for activities deferred by the House, primarily vocational rehabilitation and impact aid.

Increases recommended for the Department of Education include $279,606,000 for compensatory education for the disadvantaged (ch. 1 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act) and will serve approximately 518,000 more youngsters than in fiscal year 1983. Impact aid would also be funded at $585,000,000, the level provided for in the Defense authorization bill, recently approved by Congress. Basic grants in both the rehabilitation program and education for the handicapped will be funded at the full amounts approved by the Senate in its recently passed reauthorization legislation. Vocational education would receive the fully authorized level of $735,000,000, $238,000,000 more than the administration requested.

In the area of student financial assistance, the Committee recommends an increase of $336,560,000 over fiscal year 1983, most of which will go for Pell grants, which will be raised to a total of $2,800,000,000. The Committee also recommends an increase in the maximum allowable award from $1,800 to $2,000, as well as providing for the recently enacted increases in cost-of-living allowances for off-campus students. For guaranteed student loans, an appropriation of $2,256,500,000 is recommended, and when combined with $700,000,000 available in carryover funds, this brings the total program level to $2,956,500,000.

The sum of $723,627,000 is recommended for the related agencies. This amount is $127,417,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 appropriation and an increase of $126,508,000 over the budget request. Included is the full requirement covering the Railroad Retirement Board's beneficiary payments. The recommendation also provides $2,500,000 to fund the newly formed Prospective Payment Assessment Commission and includes funds to allow the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home to begin rehabilitation of its aging physical plant. For the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the Committee recommends $130,000,000, the maximum amount authorized.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

1983 comparable appropriation	$97,418,000
1984 appropriation request	86,271,000
House allowance	85,316,000
Committee recommendation	82,739,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $82,739,000 for program administration. This is $3,532,000 less than the administration request and $2,577,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $14,679,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $97,418,000.

This activity provides for the Federal administration of employment and training programs. The appropriation contains both general revenue and trust funds. General revenue funds are used to pay basic Federal staff costs associated with the direction and operation of programs authorized under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). The unemployment trust fund provides for Federal staff costs related to administration of employment service and unemployment insurance service activities.

The administration requested $86,271,000 in Federal funds and $36,229,000 in unemployment trust funds for program administration. This is a decrease of $11,147,000 in Federal funds from the comparable fiscal year 1983 appropriation and an increase in unemployment trust funds of $5,677,000. The net appropriation change is a decrease of $5,470,000. These funds are requested to support 2,308 positions in 1983 and 2,009 positions in 1984, a requested reduction of 299.

The administration included funds within the program administration account for the phase out of the work incentive program. These funds are normally appropriated to the Department of Health and Human Services. The amount requested in fiscal year 1984 is $2,577,000, with a comparable amount of $5,201,000 shown for 1983. The positions related to work incentives are 88 in 1983 and none in 1984, as the administration's proposal would have the program phased out by the end of the year. Since the Committee is recommending the continuance of the work incentives program under the Department of Health and Human Services, work incentives program funds and positions are not needed in this account. Without the work incentives program, the fiscal year 1984 Federal fund request is reduced to $83,694,000 as compared to $92,217,000 in fiscal year 1983. The related position request is 2,009, a reduction of 211 from the 1983 request of 2,220.

The staff reductions for other than the work incentives program include 133 in regional operations, 29 in apprenticeship training, and 23 in employment and training activities. In order to insure a continued high quality of Job Corps operations, the Committee expects the existing Federal staffing levels for this program to be maintained.

The Committee concurs with the $955,000 House reduction in standard level user charges paid to GSA.

The Committee is concerned about the potential impact of any reorganization of the Employment and Training Administration within the Department of Labor which would further reduce the functions and staff of the Division of Indian and Native American Programs with respect to the administration of Indian and native American programs under section 401 of the Job Training Partnership Act. The Committee directs the Department to provide a full explanation of any such reorganization to the Committee, including an analysis of its prospective impact on Indian and Native Alaskan organizations, prior to the implementation of such a reorganization.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

1983 comparable appropriation	$4,001,232,000
1984 appropriation request	3,593,930,000
House allowance	[1] 3,693,930,000
Committee recommendation	[1] 3,528,298,000

[1] Excludes amounts for forward funding displayed in table at end of report.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,528,298,000 for training and employment services. This is $65,632,000 less than the administration request and $165,632,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $472,934,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $4,001,232,000.

This account is comprised of programs designed to enhance the employment and earnings of economically disadvantaged and dislocated workers, operated through a decentralized system of skill training and related services. These programs are primarily authorized by the Job Training Partnership Act, which was enacted in October 1982, to replace the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

As mandated by the new law, this appropriation provides funding for the program year July 1, 1984 through June 30, 1985; it has, therefore, been necessary to include a one-time additional appropriation for the 9-month period from October 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984, to accomplish a smooth transition to the program year concept. However, for purposes of comparability with prior-year appropriations, the budget year amount used in this report has been calculated for the regular fiscal year 1984 period of October 1, 1983 through September 30, 1984, and forward-funding amounts cover the period October 1, 1984 through June 30, 1985. The table on the back of this report, nevertheless, includes a display of the amounts reflected in the bill as well as the amounts discussed in this narrative for comparability purposes. Instead of 9 months of forward-funding, the President's budget indicated a proposal, for later transmittal, to require only 3 months of forward-funding; however, Congress has not enacted this proposed legislative change.

Block grant

The block grant program gives Governors primary responsibility for implementation of an array of job training and employment services in their States. The private sector has an important role in oversight, planning, and decisionmaking, as well as operation of programs at the local level. As required by law, at least 70 percent of the funds must be used for skill training.

The $1,886,151,000 recommendation is a reduction of $294,521,000 below the fiscal 1983 comparable appropriation. However, due to changes in the law restricting enrollee stipends and requiring a greater concentration of resources on direct job training services, this amount would provide an estimated 300,000 service years of training, which is approximately the current level.

The Committee recognizes that it takes time to develop more intensive, higher quality job training, particularly for training of longer duration requiring higher level skills. During the first full year of operations under this block grant, it therefore appears unlikely that the quality or duration of training would change dramatically from current operations. To the extent that enriched training services does increase unit costs, however, additional appropriations may be necessary to sustain the current levels of enrollees.

The Committee is aware that some funds appropriated under authority of title II -B and -C, title IV-A, and title VII of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act will be carried into and remain available during fiscal year 1984. The Committee is further aware that not all of these available CETA funds are currently planned for outlay in fiscal year 1984. The Committee, therefore, directs the Secretary to insure that all CETA appropriations under title II -B and -C, title IV-A, and title VII which remain available in fiscal year 1984 and for which there is currently no planned outlay in fiscal year 1984 will be utilized in fiscal year 1984 to supplement the basic job training activities conducted in local service delivery areas under authority of title II-A of the Job Training Partnership Act.

The Committee has deleted House bill language earmarking funds for concentrated employment program grantees. Instead, the Committee believes these grantees should compete for funding with all other entities from block grant appropriations made available to Governors under the Job Training Partnership Act.

Summer youth employment and training

The summer youth employment and training program provides jobs for economically disadvantaged youth during the summer months.

The $724,549,000 budget request would provide an estimated 718,000 summer youth jobs in 1984, compared to approximately 815,000 provided during the summer of 1983.

Dislocated workers

The dislocated worker program offers job retraining and specialized support services to individuals who have been terminated, received layoff notices, or are receiving or have exhausted unemployment compensation, and are unlikely to return to their previous occupation or industry. It was initiated during fiscal year 1983 with $110,000,000, of which $25,000,000 was made available under terms of the continuing resolution, and $85,000,000 of which was appropriated in the jobs supplemental. Seventy-five percent of the Federal funds are distributed to the States on a formula basis, while the Secretary of Labor has discretionary authority to award the remaining funds to States experiencing particularly severe unemployment due to mass layoffs, natural disasters, or plant closings.

The Committee recommends $150,000,000 for the dislocated worker assistance program. An estimated 39,800 service years will be provided by the allowance, together with carryover from 1983 and State matching funds, to retrain workers displaced from auto, steel, and other basic industries. The Committee notes that the program's implementation in 1983 has been extremely slow, and, therefore, wishes to provide a more reasonable rate of growth in the program's capacity in order to assure more efficient administration and more positive program outcomes. Appropriations for the forward-funded program year have been provided to sustain the fiscal 1984 budget request level of $223,000,000, which should be attainable by that time.

Native Americans

These programs are designed to improve the economic well-being of disadvantaged native Americans (Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and native Hawaiians) through vocational training, work experience, and other services aimed at getting participants into permanent, unsubsidized jobs.

The law requires an automatic appropriation for native American programs of 3.3 percent of the amount available for block grants to States under the Job Training Partnership Act. Based on the recommendation of $1,886,151,000 for block grants, native American activities would receive $62,243,000.

Migrant and seasonal farmworkers

Programs for migrant and seasonal farmworkers are aimed at alleviating chronic unemployment and underemployment being experienced by farmworker families. Training and employability development services prepare farmworkers for stable, year-round employment, both in and outside the agricultural industry. Supportive services such as health care and day care are also provided.

The law requires that 3.2 percent be set aside for this program, of the amount appropriated for block grants to States under the Job Training Partnership Act. Based on the recommended $1,886,151,000 for block grants, migrant and seasonal farmworkers activities would receive $60,357,000.

The Department of Labor is directed to continue all the elements of the farmworker housing program, at least at the same level and in a manner consistent with fiscal 1983. The Department is directed to give priority to current grantees with a demonstrated record of performance in developing housing for migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

Job Corps

The Job Corps provides severely disadvantaged youth, aged 16 to 21, with basic education, vocational training, job placement, and medical support and other services in a residential setting.

The administration is requesting $553,200,000 for the Job Corps in fiscal year 1984, intended to provide 40,300 service-years of job training. The fiscal year 1983 Job Corps appropriation of $618,000,000 was intended to provide for 42,600 service-years of training. However, the estimated enrollment in the Job Corps at the end of fiscal 1983 was 40,300. The Committee recommendation of $553,200,000 would, therefore, sustain the current Job Corps enrollment level.

The Committee encourages the Department to explore the possibility of establishing a Job Corps center in the upper Midwest to serve primarily Indian youth throughout that region and the Northeastern region of the country. The Committee expects a report on this matter before the fiscal year 1985 budget hearings.

Veterans employment

Special programs designed to meet the unique employment and training needs of disabled, Vietnam-era and recently separated veterans were mandated by the Job Training Partnership Act. Activities include outreach and recruitment efforts, program promotion, and coordination of governmental and private efforts serving veterans.

The Job Training Partnership Act specifies by formula the funding level for veterans employment programs. Based on the recommended level for other national programs of title IV of the act, the amount earmarked by law for special veterans employment programs is $9,720,000.

The Committee directs the Labor Department, in consultation with the Department of Health and Human Services, to continue the Vietnam veterans leadership program at its current level.

National activities

These programs provide employment and training assistance to special target populations, such as: offenders, handicapped individuals, displaced homemakers, and older workers. These funds are also used to support research and development, evaluation, labor market information and training, and technical assistance.

The $55,078,000 budget request reflects discontinuation of one-time training and technical assistance costs associated with the transition from operations under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act to the Job Training Partnership Act. No funds are included for the expiring trade adjustment assistance program, while funds to retrain unemployed workers have been shifted from this activity to the new dislocated worker program.

The Committee is recommending $62,078,000, an increase of $7,000,000 over the budget request for special national activities, to restore current levels for all recurring categories of projects for which reductions were proposed. Specifically, the Committee directs the Secretary of Labor to at least maintain current funding levels for projects such as 70,001 Ltd., the Human Resources Development Institute, and the National Displaced Homemakers' Network. In addition, this requires an increase of $368,000 for veterans activities, as required by law. The Committee notes the Department's budget plan calls for increasing special handicapped projects over the current level, with which the Committee concurs.

The Committee directs the Employment and Training Administration to use research, development, and evaluation funds contained in the Committee recommendation to develop programs consistent with the purposes specified in title IV, part D, of the Job Training Partnership Act. That act directs the Secretary of Labor to "establish a comprehensive program of employment and training research utilizing the methods, techniques, and knowledge of the behavioral and social sciences * * *," specifying a variety of research areas as important, including employment and training programs, studies of the labor market, unemployment, productivity, labor supply and demand, disadvantaged workers, worker shortages, and the transition from school to work, between jobs, and from work to retirement.

Targeted jobs tax credit

This program is designed to facilitate the hiring of targeted groups of individuals, such as disadvantaged youth in the private sector, by providing tax credits to employers. The Labor Department, through State employment security agencies, issues certifications to employers of eligible target group individuals.

The recommendation of $20,000,000 will continue the current level of activity, aimed at certifying 300,000 individuals as eligible for participation in the targeted jobs tax credit program in fiscal 1984.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

1983 comparable appropriation	$319,450,000
1984 appropriation request	[1] 277,100,000
House allowance	317,300,000
Committee recommendation	319,450,000

[1] Proposed transfer to Department of Health and Human Services in President's budget.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $319,450,000 for community service employment for older Americans. This is $42,350,000 more than the administration request and $2,150,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $319,450,000.

This program provides part-time job opportunities in community service activities for unemployed, low-income individuals, over age 55.

The administration request of $277,100,000 was intended to fund proposed new legislation to replace the community service employment for older Americans program, transferring it to the Department of Health and Human Services. Nevertheless, the budget request is reflected in the Labor Department since Congress has not altered Older Americans Act legislation, which mandates continuation of the existing program in fiscal 1984.

The Committee recommendation is intended to at least maintain the existing level of 62,500 jobs. As is the current practice, bill language earmarks 78 percent of the funds for national sponsors and 22 percent for the States.

Last year the Committee requested that the Department seriously consider funding a national organization which would address the unique needs of Pacific Island/Asian American elderly under the community service employment for older Americans program. The Committee understands that this is the only minority population which does not have its own national organization. The Department decided not to fund a separate national organization; however, it did urge the existing national organizations to give special attention to this population. The Committee at this time again urges the Department to seriously consider funding a separate national organization or, at a minimum, to assure the Committee during its forthcoming hearings exactly how the unique needs of these citizens are being met under the current contract arrangements.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

1983 comparable appropriation	$230,000,000
1984 appropriation request	7,000,000
House allowance	7,000,000
Committee recommendation	12,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $12,000,000 for Federal unemployment benefits and allowances. This is $5,000,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $218,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $230,000,000.

These funds currently provide for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits and allowances to ex-service members, workers affected by foreign trade agreements, and for benefits paid to individuals deprived of employment as a result of the Redwood National Park Expansion Act. Starting in fiscal 1984, however, ex-service members benefits will be paid through the unemployment trust fund, as provided by the Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1982.

The administration's $7,000,000 fiscal 1984 request included $5,000,000 in benefits under the Redwood National Park Expansion Act, and $2,000,000 to phase out the trade adjustment assistance program which expires September 30, 1983.

The $12,000,000 Committee recommendation includes $10,000,000 for benefits to workers adversely affected by expansion of the Redwoods National Park, based on the latest estimate of the Congressional Budget Office for this entitlement program. The $2,000,000 provided for trade adjustment assistance benefits is the administration and CBO estimate of retroactive payments expected during fiscal 1984, based on the assumption this program will terminate at the end of fiscal 1983.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

1983 comparable appropriation	$22,200,000
1984 appropriation request	25,700,000
House allowance	[1]25,700,000
Committee recommendation	[1]25,700,000

[1] Excludes amounts for forward funding displayed in table at back of report.

The Committee recommends a Federal funds appropriation of $25,700,000 for State unemployment insurance and employment service operations, which is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. However, almost all of the funds in this account are derived from the unemployment trust fund, bringing the total recommendation to $2,747,200,000, the same as the budget request and House allowance.

This appropriation provides funding to State employment security agencies for the administration of Federal and State unemployment compensation laws and local public employment offices. There is a contingency fund in this account which assures funds will be available to meet unforeseen increases in costs of administering unemployment insurance programs. For the first time, separate line items have been included for veterans employment activities.

The administration's $2,747,200,000 request consists of $2,721,500,000 in trust funds and $25,700,000 in Federal funds. This basically sustains current staffing levels for employment service activities, including veterans employment services. For the unemployment insurance service, the budget is based on the assumption that unemployment will decline to an average of 10.1 percent in fiscal 1984 from 10.7 percent in fiscal 1983.

The Committee recommendation is the same as the overall budget request, except for the inclusion of forward funding as required by law, provided on the same basis as previously discussed under the training and employment services account. However, the Committee agrees with the House in shifting $70,000,000 from contingency funds, in order to provide: $50,000,000 for more permanent unemployment insurance service staff, instead of temporaries; and $20,000,000 for upgrading unemployment insurance automation.

Several States have experienced problems automating their programs because of the vagueness of Labor Department guidelines and the lengthy approval process required for automation procurement. In several instances this has adversely affected the ability of State employment security agencies (SESA's) to respond to critical workload demands.

In recognition of the fact that SESA's are in the best position to identify solutions to their particular workload problems, the Department of Labor is directed to promulgate clear, concise guidelines regarding the utilization of budgeted nonpersonal services (NPS) funds and the conversion of staff position funds to automation funding (NPS). With regard to converting staff position funds to automation funding, the department guidelines should establish a threshold within which SESA's may automatically receive approval for conversion and a procedure for review and approval of requests in excess of the threshold.

In addition, the Department is directed to establish firm decision timeframes and deadlines for responding to SESA automation requests. The established timetables shall be explicit in their requirements that Labor Department failure to respond will mean approval of a request and SESA failure to respond will mean withdrawal of a request.

These guidelines and timeframes shall be disseminated prior to October 1, 1984.

The Committee has deleted House bill language that would continue authority for State employment security agencies to use penalty mail. Deletion of this bill language allows the Department of Labor to implement its plan to require States to become accountable for postage usage and payments through the use of permits, postage meters, and stamps. State employment security agencies spend over $100,000,000 on postage costs under the indicia mail privilege. Under current practice, the Labor Department pays the U.S. Postal Service directly on behalf of the States and cannot control or manage the cost. The States have no incentive to minimize costs through efficient mail practices. The funds come off the top of the appropriation. Therefore, all States pay for those States which do not control costs. Under the new system, States are given the current level of funding for postage costs, in excess of $100,000,000, and would be able to use any saving to provide additional services to the public.

The Committee directs the Department of Labor to continue its study of the characteristics of recipients of Federal supplemental compensation, which is based on the continuous wage and benefit history survey. The long-term unemployed are encompassing an increasingly larger portion of the Nation's jobless and it is imperative that we continue to understand the composition of this group. The Committee acknowledges that the study is limited and further requests the Department to make improvements as may be necessary to enhance its usefulness.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

1983 comparable appropriation	$11,059,000,000
1984 appropriation request	7,109,000,000
House allowance	7,109,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,086,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,086,000,000 for advances to the unemployment trust fund and other funds. This is $4,023,000,000 less than the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $7,973,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $11,059,000,000.

This appropriation provides Federal funds necessary to make required payments for unemployment compensation, black lung, and other benefits, whenever trust fund balances in those accounts prove insufficient.

The $7,109,000,000 budget request and House allowance for fiscal 1984 consists of $6,400,000,000 to cover anticipated loans to States for unemployment benefits; $500,000,000 in advances to cover administrative costs of the employment security programs; advances of $110,000,000 for benefits to unemployed Postal Service workers and former Federal employees; and $99,000,000 for black lung advances.

The Committee recommendation of $3,086,000,000 reflects the administration's midyear update of the amount actually needed for these mandatory costs; the Congressional Budget Office concurs in this revised estimate. Of this amount, an estimated $2,100,000,000 is for State loans for unemployment benefits; $300,000,000 is for advances to the revolving fund to cover State employment security administrative costs; $210,000,000 is for payments to former Federal employees and postal workers; $200,000,000 is for Federal supplemental compensation, based on the assumption expiring authorization is not renewed; and $276,000,000 for black lung advances.

The Committee notes the administration has recently proposed an 18-month extension of the Federal supplemental compensation program, presently due to expire September 30, 1983. In order to prevent disruption of benefits, bill language has been retained giving authority to continue paying Federal supplemental compensation in fiscal 1984 in the event renewed authorizing legislation is enacted. An additional appropriation over the amount recommended by the Committee would then be necessary to provide sufficient funds to continue all elements of this account throughout fiscal year 1984.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

1983 comparable appropriation	$58,012,000
1984 appropriation request	64,130,000
House allowance	62,148,000
Committee recommendation	60,511,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $60,511,000 for the Labor-Management Services Administration. This is $3,619,000 less than the administration request and $1,637,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $2,499,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $58,012,000.

The Labor-Management Services Administration provides assistance to unions, employers, employees, and State and local governments in labor-management relations matters. It conducts studies of collective bargaining, and administers pension and welfare benefits programs.

The recommendation includes a program increase of $926,000 and 10 positions to support the cooperative labor-management program.

In fiscal 1983, Congress approved 75 new positions to perform additional embezzlement investigations and financial audits in the labor-management standards enforcement activity. Most of these positions were not filled until the latter half of fiscal 1983; therefore, the Committee has not approved the requested further increase of $1,400,000 and 75 positions, while experience is gained from the recent expansion. The Committee has also not approved the requested increase of $1,800,000 related to activities under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act.

The Committee concurred with the $419,000 House reduction in standard level user charges paid to GSA.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

1983 comparable appropriation	$173,316,000
1984 appropriation request	185,835,000
House allowance	185,677,000
Committee recommendation	185,835,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $185,835,000 for the Employment Standards Administration. This is the same as the administration request and $158,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $12,519,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $173,316,000.

The Employment Standards Administration carries out the Fair Labor Standards Act legislation, including enforcement of minimum wage and compliance activities. ESA also administers workers' compensation programs, as well as the Davis-Bacon Act and Service Contract Act, which require determinations of prevailing wages to be paid under Government contracts.

The $185,835,000 budget request and Committee recommendation sustains current staffing levels for all activities, with one major exception: Twenty-five positions would be shifted from administration of the black lung program, due to a reduction in claims workload, to strengthen administration of workers' compensation activities.

The Committee did not consider the $158,000 House reduction in standard level user charges paid to GSA.

Language was included in the report accompanying the fiscal year 1983 appropriation bill for Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies directing the Department of Labor to take no action to close black lung field offices. There were 25 such field offices which processed telephone and walk-in inquiries for black lung beneficiaries and claimants in 1982.

The Committee notes that the Secretary of Labor, during fiscal year 1984 budget oversight hearings before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, testified that there were no plans to close any of the black lung field offices; however, that there were several of these offices that were not staffed.

The Committee reiterates its position that the Department of Labor is expected to take no action to close the black lung field offices. Further, the Committee expects that these offices will be staffed.

The Committee has become increasingly concerned about reports of delays experienced in the processing of claims by the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs. The Committee directs that the Department of Labor provide the Committee with a report detailing the amount of time required to process claims for compensation and submit a plan informing the Committee how the Department expects to insure the timely processing of claims under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

The purposes of the Corporation include encouraging continuation of voluntary private pension plans, and guaranteeing payment of pension benefits to participants covered by plans that terminate.

The requested bill language is included, authorizing expenditures within limits of funds and borrowing authority available to the Corporation. The fiscal 1984 budget program includes $29,130,000 to maintain the current level of 492 staff; $129,519,000 for benefit payments; and $500,000 for multiemployer financial assistance payments.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

1983 comparable appropriation	$339,600,000
1984 appropriation request	215,100,000
House allowance	215,100,000
Committee recommendation	220,100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $220,100,000 for special benefits. This is $5,000,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $119,500,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $339,600,000.

This account provides funding necessary to meet required payments for compensation, medical costs, vocational rehabilitation, and other benefits to those individuals eligible for assistance under the Federal Employees Compensation Act and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

The $215,100,000 budget request consists of $211,000,000 for mandatory payments under the Federal Employees Compensation Act, and $4,100,000 under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. The budget assumed savings of $17,000,000 based on anticipated enactment of legislation to eliminate cost-of-living increases; however, such legislation has not been enacted by Congress.

The Committee recommendation is based on the latest current law estimate of the Congressional Budget Office for this entitlement account.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

1983 comparable appropriation	$855,608,000
1984 appropriation request	827,000,000
House allowance	827,000,000
Committee recommendation	854,750,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $854,750,000 for the black lung disability trust fund. This is $27,750,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $858,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $855,608,000.

This trust fund provides for the payment of disabled mine worker benefits and related administrative costs out of trust fund revenues from a tax on coal production.

The budget request of $827,000,000 assumes legislative savings of $37,000,000, which assumes no pay raise in 1984. Based on a proposed

Federal pay raise of 4 percent, the budget estimate totals $864,000,000, consisting of: $827,269,000 for benefit payments and interest expenses; and $36,731,000 for administrative costs.

The Committee recommendation of $854,750,000 assumes a savings of $9,250,000 due to the anticipated delay in a 4-percent Federal pay raise until January 1, 1984. However, if the timing or amount of the pay raise should be different, the amount provided for this account may have to be adjusted to meet all mandatory payments. The Committee concurs with the budget request and House allowance of $36,731,000 for administrative expenses.

By the end of fiscal 1984, an estimated 187,400 individuals will be receiving black lung benefits, compared to 191,000 in fiscal 1983. Those who will be receiving medical benefits only is expected to rise to 102,000 by the end of fiscal 1984, compared to 100,000 currently.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

1983 comparable appropriation	$206,549,000
1984 appropriation request	210,860,000
House allowance	212,560,000
Committee recommendation	212,560,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $212,560,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. This is $1,700,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $6,011,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $206,549,000.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration enforces compliance with safety and health laws through inspections of business establishments, issuing citations for violations, and assessing appropriate financial penalties. OSHA also develops standards upon which inspections are based, and provides consultative services for employers seeking information on how to voluntarily comply with the law.

The $210,860,000 budget request maintains the existing level of Federal enforcement staff and voluntary compliance assistance activities; the recommended increase in budget authority reflects mandatory increases. The recommended increase in budget authority reflects mandatory increases and adds an additional $1,700,000 to the budget for State operational grants to enable OSHA to fund 1 additional State application in 1984, thus bringing the total number of State programs to 25.

Bill language was requested by the administration to allow the Secretary of Labor to approve State plans with staffing levels which are at least equivalent to Federal staffing levels. OSHA also proposed the deletion of several provisos that exist in the bill language. Nevertheless, the Committee has not approved the proposed bill language changes. Like the House, the Committee has restored bill language contained in the fiscal 1983 appropriations legislation, which includes the following provisions: An exemption from coverage for farms employing 10 or fewer individuals, unless the farms have a temporary labor camp; an exemption for employers of 10 or fewer from routine safety inspections, if they have occupational injury lost workday case rates below the national average; a prohibition against regulations which restrict work activity in any area by reason of the potential for recreational hunting, fishing, or sports shooting in that area; a prohibition against State plan monitoring visits by OSHA within 6 months of State inspection; a prohibition against inspections on the Outer Continental Shelf intended to prevent duplication with jurisdiction of other agencies; a prohibition against assessment of penalties for first-instance, nonserious violations unless there are 10 or more such violations; and a prohibition on the use of funds for penalties against employers of 10 or less people in cases where the employers previously requested on-site consultation and were making good-faith efforts to comply.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

1983 comparable appropriation	$152,335,000
1984 appropriation request	148,032,000
House allowance	151,397,000
Committee recommendation	151,792,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $151,792,000 for the Mine Safety and Health Administration. This is $3,760,000 more than the administration request and $395,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $543,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $152,335,000.

Mine safety and enforcement functions were transferred from the Interior to the Labor Department in March 1978 as part of legislation mandating expanded activities. Activities of MSHA include inspections of mines, health and safety standards, investigations of serious mine accidents, rescue operations, reducing work hazards, education, and safety.

The $148,032,000 budget request assumes passage of authorizing legislation to eliminate the need for 78 enforcement staff and 9 support staff. Since this legislation has not been enacted, the Committee recommendation of $151,792,000 is based on current law requirements. The recommendation does include the requested reduction of 118 enforcement staff and 19 support staff, due to economic conditions and projected savings from more efficient operations. The Committee did not consider the $453,000 House reduction in GSA standard level user charges.

The Committee concurs with the House in retaining bill language included in fiscal 1983 appropriations legislation, which prohibits use of funds to carry out Mine Safety and Health Act training provisions with regard to shell dredging operations, or with respect to any sand, gravel, surface stone, surface clay, colloidal phosphate, or surface limestone mine.

The Committee continues to be concerned over the health and safety of our Nation's miners. While it is clear that the combined effects of a large number of mine closures due to the economic recession and manhour savings as a result of changes in training requirements for mine inspectors suggest a reduced requirement for Federal inspectors, the Committee will continue to monitor closely the inspection level and related personnel requirements in the interest of protecting the safety of our miners. MSHA is expected to advise the Committee if it is unable to conduct the required four inspections per year for underground mines and two inspections per year for surface mines, or carry out its other programs as mandated by the Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1983 comparable appropriation	$127,053,000
1984 appropriation request	136,290,000
House allowance	135,837,000
Committee recommendation	137,790,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $137,790,000 for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This is $1,500,000 more than the administration request and $1,953,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $10,737,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $127,053,000.

The activities of the Bureau of Labor Statistics include statistical surveys in the areas of: labor force; prices and cost of living; wages and industrial relations; productivity and technology; and economic growth.

The $136,290,000 budget request is for 1,894 Federal staff, an increase of 104 positions over fiscal 1983. A program increase of 102 positions and $4,837,000 is included for revision of the Consumer Price Index. The remaining increases are for mandatory costs such as rent, salaries, and communications.

The $137,790,000 Committee recommendation approves the budget request and adds $1,500,000 to improve data collection related to the service sector of the economy. Although the service sector of the economy accounts for approximately 70 percent of total employment, two-thirds of the GNP, and 40 percent of total exports, the present Federal data collection programs do not provide a sufficient level of microeconomic detail or adequate coverage of service activities. The Committee, therefore, directs the Bureau of Labor Statistics to expand the service sector data collection programs and specifically to study: Definitional problems, gaps in coverage, and conceptual and measurement issues. The Bureau should also improve its survey operations and resolve any problems with survey designs. The $1,500,000 projected cost of this effort includes 40 additional positions.

The Committee notes that the Bureau of Labor Statistics requested that $4,837,000 of the Bureau's fiscal year 1984 budget be made available for a period of 5 years for the revision of the Consumer Price Index. The Committee subsequently learned that $2,209,000 of this total is budgeted for salaries and benefits for personnel working on the CPI revision in fiscal year 1984. The Committee sees no reason to make these funds available on a multiyear basis. However, the Committee has recommended that the remaining $2,628,000 be made available for a period of 2 years and is prepared to reappropriate funding that cannot be obligated over that period so that the project can remain on schedule.

Departmental Management

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1983 comparable appropriation	$94,789,000
1984 appropriation request	95,391,000
House allowance	95,464,000
Committee recommendation	99,059,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $99,059,000 for departmental management salaries and expenses. This is $3,668,000 more than the administration request and $3,595,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $4,270,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $94,789,000.

The Departmental management account includes salaries for Federal staff to direct all programs and functions assigned to the Labor Department. Activities include legal services, international labor affairs, promoting employment of the handicapped, the Women's Bureau, and the Veterans Employment Service.

The budget request is for Federal funds of $95,391,000, and trust funds of $9,842,000 transferred from the Employment Security Administration account, unemployment trust fund, and $13,406,000 to be derived from the black lung disability trust fund account to support 2,176 positions. An increase of $405,000 and 10 positions is included to expand research and strengthen economic and quantitative analysis. Staff of the Women's Bureau would be curtailed by 4 positions to 75. Administration and management staff is cut 16 positions, to 316.

The Committee recommendation approves the budget request with these exceptions: It restores $73,000 and four positions to keep the Women's Bureau at the current staffing level; it eliminates the proposed $405,000 increase for more economists and support staff and it makes $4,000,000 available to the Secretary of Labor to enter into a contractual or other agreement to initiate and support international labor programs aimed at the stabilization and strengthening of democratic institutions, particularly free trade unions, and upgrading occupational training programs. The House approved the $405,000 increase for the Assistant Secretary for Policy and also restored $73,000 for the Women's Bureau.

Black lung claims processing

The Committee is concerned over the length of time it is taking to process black lung claims. It is estimated that by the end of fiscal year 1983, there will be 20,873 cases pending before administrative law judges. Likewise, there are comparative increases in the number of claims backlogged at the Benefits Review Board.

It is not unusual for a claimant to wait from 3 to 5 years to receive a final determination on his claim, and this time period is growing longer. This delay is causing untold hardships on individuals already suffering from black lung disease.

During testimony before the Committee on fiscal year 1983 and fiscal year 1984 funding for the black lung program, the Department stated that steps were underway to reduce the backlog of claims and to reduce the long delays in the processing of new claims. Unfortunately, the length of time to process these claims continues to grow. Therefore, the Department is directed to furnish this Committee by November 30, 1983, a comprehensive report on the steps that have been taken and the steps that need to be taken to ameliorate this problem, including any increased resources that may be required through the appropriations process.

Office of the Inspector General

1983 comparable appropriation	$38,133,000
1984 appropriation request	37,707,000
House allowance	37,707,000
Committee recommendation	37,707,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $37,707,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. This is the same as the administration request and the House Federal funds allowance. The recommendation is $426,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $38,133,000 for Federal funds.

The Inspector General's Office is charged with several duties: (1) recommending policies to detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in Labor programs, and increasing economy and efficiency; (2) conducting, supervising, and coordinating audits and investigations of Labor operations; and (3) informing the Secretary and Congress about problems and corrective actions taken.

The budget request is for Federal funds of $37,707,000 and trust funds of $6,200,000 to be transferred from the Employment Security Administration account, unemployment trust fund, and $620,000 to be derived from the black lung disability trust fund account, or a total of $44,527,000. This includes a proposed increase of $2,035,000 for 57 more audit and investigation staff, offset by a reduction of $2,284,000 in contractual audits.

The Committee recommendation approves the budget request, including the 57 new positions, which are offset by a larger reduction in audit contract funds. The House approved only 29 new positions, reducing by $1,000,000, to $5,200,000, the authority to transfer from the unemployment trust fund.

The Committee recommendations include the administration's request for an additional 57 positions within the Office of Inspector General, with the understanding that the activities of these employees will be consistent with the workload summary document submitted to the Committee as a part of the Department's budget justification.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

1983 comparable appropriation	$67,000
1984 appropriation request	200,000
House allowance	67,000
Committee recommendation	200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $200,000 for the special foreign currency program. This is the same as the administration request and $133,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $67,000.

This account funds travel and related expenses for Labor attaché conferences for the Foreign Service from surplus foreign currencies.

The $200,000 budget request and Committee recommendation would support a worldwide conference for all Labor attachés in place of regional conferences conducted in each of the two preceding fiscal years. The $67,000 House allowance would once again support a regional conference.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

DEPARTMENTAL OVERVIEW

The Committee has provided $64,822,981,000 for the Department of Health and Human Services for fiscal 1984. This is $3,693,482,000 more than the administration request and $2,069,206,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation also is $1,789,839,000 more than the fiscal 1983 appropriation.

In addition, the Committee provides the Department with $7,772,000,000 in subsequent year advances primarily related to medicaid. The recommendation also includes $4,765,489,000 in trust fund allocations for various programs.

MEDICAID, AFDC ERROR RATES

The Committee is concerned that the current quality control system upon which fiscal sanctions are based in both the AFDC and medicaid programs, has serious deficiencies. Specifically, the Committee is concerned about (1) the reliability of current data in error rates; (2) the timeliness of the current quality control systems in providing information for corrective action; (3) the relevance of geographic and socioeconomic differences among the States to error rates; (4) the inclusion of technical errors and client-caused errors in error rate determinations; (5) the fairness of a uniform national tolerance rate for errors; and (6) the use of various statistical measures and assumptions for measuring error rates. Moreover, the Committee emphasizes its concern that the Department has in the past implemented regulations in this area in such a way as to deny States an adequate input into the regulatory process. For example, new medicaid regulations were issued June 24, 1983 as interim final rules, without the benefit of prior public input. Similarly, new rules regarding the AFDC program, which are required by October, have not yet been made available in proposed form to the States for comment. This process, in the Committee's opinion, may be particularly inappropriate when applied to processes which would deny funds to the States.

The Committee directs that the Department undertake a thorough study of these and related concerns and in doing so coordinate its activities with the Department of Agriculture with respect to its quality control process in the food stamp program; and allow for the fullest possible input from the States. Further, the Committee directs that the Department report back to this Committee, prior to fiscal year 1986 hearings, on the results of this study, with specific recommendations for modifying the quality control system to address each of the above concerns. Finally, the Committee is of the opinion that until the Department completes the study and reports back to this Committee the imposition of fiscal sanctions in the AFDC and medicaid programs may be inappropriate, and, therefore, the Secretary should consider suspension of the fiscal sanctions in both the AFDC and medicaid programs.

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES

1983 comparable appropriation	$1,447,181,000
1984 appropriation request	1,036,816,000
House allowance	1,252,783,000
Committee recommendation	1,354,399,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,354,399,000 for health resources and services. This is $317,583,000 more than the administration request and $101,616,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $92,782,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $1,447,181,000.

The Committee did not consider that part of the administration's request based on proposed legislation which has not been adopted by the Congress to date. The proposed legislation would have consolidated the black lung clinics, migrant health, and family planning categorical programs into the primary care block grant, and created a new health professions special project grants program. These legislative changes have not been acted upon by the authorizing committees of Congress. Family planning has been shifted from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health to the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA).

The Committee also has deferred funding consideration of the health planning programs due to the lack of authorizing legislation. However, the Committee understands the need to maintain program and staffing levels and expects this will be accomplished through a continuing resolution pending the enactment of authorizing legislation.

The Committee, therefore, is providing funding only for the currently authorized health resources and services programs in 1984.

HEALTH CARE DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Maternal and child health block grant

The Committee recommends $425,000,000 for the maternal and child health (MCH) block grant program. This is $90,000,000 more than the President's revised request and $52,000,000 more than the House allowance. With funds carried over from fiscal 1983, the program level for the new fiscal year may total more than $490,000,000. The Committee's recommendation together with the carryover will provide sufficient funds to maintain the actual level of services which the regular appropriation and the jobs bill supplemental provided in fiscal year 1983.

The MCH block grant is a principal source of support to assist the States in their efforts to provide adequate health care for mothers and children who otherwise do not have access to such care. The block consolidates seven existing categorical programs into one allowing each State to develop its own programs and set its own priorities.

The Committee allowance also provides for the full 15 percent ($63,750,000) which is authorized to be set aside for programs of regional or national significance. The Committee notes that the fiscal 1983 set-aside funds were used to initiate projects relating to chronically ill children suffering from breathing problems, juvenile arthritis, diabetes, and other debilitating illnesses. Also initiated were regional and national efforts to implement programs of health promotion and prevention, especially prenatal care aimed at such problems as low birth weight and child accident prevention activities.

Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) is the sudden and unexpected death of apparently healthy infants. At this time, SIDS cannot be prevented or predicted, yet it is the major cause of death of infants between the ages of 1 month to 1 year. In 1980, the National Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Clearinghouse was established to provide information and educational materials on SIDS to health professionals, community service personnel, SIDS parents, and the general public. Since that time, over 6,500 requests for SIDS information have been received and in excess of 300,000 publications disseminated.

The extensive services and information provided by the clearinghouse have been an essential part of the SIDS network. This critical work should be continued. While the administration proposes legislation to eliminate the discretionary authority under which the clearinghouse is funded, this legislation, to date, has not been enacted and may not be enacted. Therefore, the Committee directs that the National Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Clearinghouse be continued during fiscal year 1984 at not less than the level of funding provided in fiscal year 1983.

Funding for comprehensive hemophilia diagnostic and treatment centers offers services to all hemophiliacs within the geographic areas served by these centers. They have succeeded in reaching nearly 10,000 hemophiliacs throughout the country.

Since the beginning of Federal support in 1976, this program has demonstrated dramatic success in the treatment of this disease in addition to cost savings. For example, the number of patients receiving regular comprehensive care has increased more than 350 percent. At the same time, hospital utilization has been substantially reduced.

Funding for this program should continue to be provided through the set-aside portion of the total amount appropriated for the MCH block grant.

Primary care block grant/community health centers

The Committee has provided $350,000,000 for the primary care block grant/community health centers (CHC) program. This is $55,000,000 more than the amount provided under the continuing resolution for this program in fiscal year 1983, and $40,000,000 more than the House allowance, but $10,000,000 less than the total 1983 budget authority as supplemented by the jobs bill.

The primary objective of the CHC program is to develop the capacity to organize and deliver primary health care services to underserved and unserved areas, making optimum use of Federal, State, and local resources. As the result of passage of the 1983 jobs bill, CHC's have the additional duty of providing health care services to the unemployed who have lost access to such services.

The Committee's allowance will maintain the basic level of services and will allow for continuation of the highest priority direct service activities funded by the jobs bill. In addition, this amount will allow for an adjustment for increased operating costs. It will also allow for combined efforts to expand CHC availability through establishment of satellite clinics and new starts, and by expanding the focus of a limited number of existing health centers which currently target services to specific population groups, or which operate only on a part year schedule.

Fiscal year 1984 funding for the CARES project in North Dakota should be provided for by the Health Resources and Services Administration through community health centers.

Black lung clinics

The Committee has provided $3,120,000 for the black lung clinics activity. This is the same as the 1983 comparable level and the House allowance. This program makes grants to a network of clinics to provide services to victims of black lung disease. The Committee's allowance will continue funding for 38 clinics providing services to 47,500 persons.

Migrant health

The Committee has allowed $38,104,000 for the migrant health program. This is the same as the fiscal year 1983 comparable level and $7,896,000 less than the House allowance. This level of funding will provide for the continuation of the program at the same level of services as in fiscal year 1983. Services will be provided to 394,000 migrants and seasonal farmworkers and their families in 128 migrant health projects.

Family planning

The Committee recommends $140,000,000 for the title X family planning program, which is the same as the House allowance but $15,912,000 more than the administration request for the program.

The title X program provides discretionary grant funds to States, local health departments, and private nonprofit groups to support the provision of voluntary family planning services primarily to low-income persons. The program functions through a network of clinics operated by the grantees.

Although the administration relocated the family planning program to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health and sought to put it in a block grant, the Committee did not agree to these steps. Henceforth, the program is restored to the responsibility of HRSA, formerly the Health Services Administration.

The Committee is extremely distressed about the manner in which the Department has conducted contracting activities under its services delivery improvement projects. The Committee is concerned about those projects which were cut off after receiving 1 or 2 years of funding when they initially understood their contract was to run for 3 years. In particular, the case of Kaiser Permanente of Oregon has brought into focus the difficulties which arise when funds are abruptly terminated after 1 year of a 3-year agreement. The Committee believes that commitments should be kept to those grantees who in good faith carried out the specifications contained in their contract and who have met all stipulated requirements. The Committee, therefore, directs the Department to fund Kaiser Permanente for the second and third years of its agreement.

The Committee directs that personnel responsible for administering the family planning program be transferred back to the Health Resources and Services Administration as soon as possible, but certainly no later than October 1, 1983.

Home health

The Committee has provided $5,000,000 for the continuation of the home health program. There was no budget request for this program and no House allowance. However, the program was revived and funded at the $5,000,000 level in the fiscal year 1983 jobs bill. The Committee believes that this is an important program and should be continued.

National Health Service Corps

The Committee recommends $91,000,000 for the National Health Service Corps (NHSC) field program. This is the same level as provided by the House and $5,046,000 less than the budget request. The Committee understands that with the growing use of the private practice option (PPO), the program will need less than requested for the new fiscal year.

The purpose of the Corps is to improve the capacity to provide health manpower to areas with the greatest need and demand for health care, and which have been unable to attract providers of primary care services.

The level of funding recommended would permit the NHSC to attain an end-of-year field strength of 1,700 federally salaried assignees and 1,517 private practice option assignees, for a total of 3,217 on-board staff.

When the restriction on utilizing the PPO in areas of greatest need was removed in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act, this was interpreted to mean by some scholarship obligees that they may serve under the PPO in any health manpower shortage area (HMSA) of their choice without regard to the relative needs of the area, the placement strategy of the program or the process for making placement. This was clearly not the intent of the legislation which eased the restrictions to bring placement of PPO's into balance with placement of Federal assignees. The Committee, therefore, directs that, except in unusual circumstances as determined by the Administrator, all PPO placements only be approved if they are on the HMSA opportunity list. The Committee feels that the HMSA opportunity list is an essential first step in targeting obligors to areas of greatest need and expects that the placement process in subsequent years will be further refined to assure that PPO and Federal placements are only approved in areas of greatest need.

Hansen's disease

The Committee has allowed $18,183,000 for the Hansen's disease program which supports the National Hansen's Disease Center, Carville, La., contract care for Hansen's disease patients and payments to survivors and dependents of the Tuskegee syphilis study.

The Committee's allowance is the same as the administration request and the House allowance, but $307,000 more than the fiscal 1983 level.

The Committee understands the program is making efforts to contract with regionalized centers for the care of Hansen's disease patients, making such care more accessible for widely dispersed victims of the disease.

The recommendation will provide for continuation, and not curtailment, of the patient employment program and for continuation of special incentive pay for Carville employees.

Federal employee occupational health

The Committee has provided $1,194,000 for the Federal employee occupational health program in 1984. This is the same as the administration's request and the House allowance but $78,000 more than the 1983 level. This program operates employee health units for Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis. The Committee's allowance will maintain the 1983 operating level in 1984.

Payment to Hawaii

The Committee has provided $2,200,000 for the payment to Hawaii. This is $295,000 more than the administration's request and the House allowance, and $468,000 more than the 1983 level. The Committee's allowance will provide approximately 61 percent of the total cost for treatment of persons with Hansen's disease by the State of Hawaii. Expenses above the amount provided by the Federal Government are borne by the State.

Hawaii's Hansen's disease incidence and prevalence rates are the highest in the Nation. More than 90 percent of those receiving care are foreign-born, with approximately one-half of the new cases each year being discovered within 1 year of entrance into the United States. The State health department reports that a high proportion of the cases are bacteriologically positive, thereby representing an immediate public health risk. Since 1970, the number of cases on the State's register has increased from 305 to 549, with the major increase being on an outpatient basis. During 1982, there were 49 new cases, plus 11 reactivated cases. Medical practice now requires that those diagnosed with Hansen's disease be followed up on a long-term basis and that as many as 30 percent of those previously discharged may have relapsed. In fiscal year 1980, the Federal Government provided 90.1 percent of the costs involved. In fiscal year 1983 this proportion was approximately 53 percent.

Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance—Direct operations

The Committee has provided $41,000,000 for the direct operations of the Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance. This amount will support 784 full-time permanent positions, about the same as the 1983 level.

The Committee recommendation is designed to maintain the agency's direct operations support at a level commensurate with its responsibilities. In this regard, the Committee points out that substantial funds are provided for the maternal and child health block grant and the community health centers program, while the family planning program will now return to the agency's jurisdiction.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS

For health professions, the bill includes $204,244,000, an increase of $75,211,000 over the President's budget request, and $23,546,000 over the House allowance. These national programs significantly influence the type and quality of health care that will be available to future generations of Americans. The programs address the need to provide all Americans with access to high quality health care at a reasonable cost, to promote good health and to prevent disease to the extent possible, to return individuals who are acutely ill to good health, and to improve the quality of life for the elderly, chronically ill or the disabled.

Exceptional financial need scholarships

The Committee has approved $5,600,000 for the exceptional financial need scholarship program in fiscal year 1984. This is the same as the House allowance and the level provided in fiscal year 1983. No funds were requested by the administration for this activity.

These scholarships provide financial assistance to full-time health professions students with exceptional financial need in their first year of post-baccalaureate study. These students, because of their background, are reluctant to take on major loan commitments before they have established their ability to pursue educational training.

National Health Service Corps scholarships

The Committee recommends $5,600,000 for the National Health Service Corps (NHSC) scholarship program. This compares to $8,000,000 provided by the House and no budget request made by the administration.

The NHSC scholarship program provides funds to support 4 years of education for future doctors, dentists, and other health professionals. Former recipients of exceptional financial need (EFN) scholarships are given preferential consideration for new awards, and, indeed, the program has served as a source of continuing support for many in this category.

The $5,600,000 provided by the Committee will permit the award of scholarships to 121 former EFN recipients to enable them to complete their medical education.

Health professions student loans

The Committee recommended no appropriation for the health professions student loan program. There is no budget request and no House allowance for the program, which will have a balance of $42,800,000 in its revolving fund from loans repaid by students. The Committee is advised that this balance will be sufficient to provide loans averaging $2,000 to some 21,400 students.

Loan cancellations

The Committee provides no funding for the health professions loan cancellation program. There is no budget request and no House allowance for the program activity. The Committee will consider the matter further when a budget request is forthcoming.

The Committee understands that there is a difference of opinion between the administration and the General Accounting Office regarding the Department's current liability for loan cancellations, and that this may result in a requirement for additional funds. The Committee expects this issue to be resolved and the outcome reflected in the fiscal 1985 budget proposal.

Advanced financial distress

The Committee has approved $5,600,000 for the advanced financial distress program in fiscal year 1984. This is the same as the level requested by the administration and approved by the House, and $1,686,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 level.

Under the provisions of the law, the advanced financial distress program provides Federal assistance to health professions schools in the form of multiyear support grants or cooperative agreements to meet incurred or prospective costs of operation to the extent essential to remove schools from serious and longstanding financial instability. The funds provided are part of a multiyear plan to support the four traditionally black health professions schools: Meharry Medical and Dental Schools; Tuskegee School of Veterinary Medicine; and Xavier School of Pharmacy.

Start-up assistance

The Committee has provided no funds for the start-up assistance program. There is no budget request and no House allowance for the activity for fiscal 1984.

Public health capitation

The Committee has approved $5,500,000 for the public health capitation program in fiscal year 1984. This is $1,324,000 more than the House allowance and the level appropriated in fiscal year 1983. No funds were requested by the administration for this program. Public health capitation grants provide Federal financial support to 23 schools of public health, with an estimated enrollment of 7,504, to assist them in meeting the costs of their educational programs. Support of these schools is integral to the national initiative to improve the health status of Americans through health promotion and disease prevention programs.

Graduate programs in health administration

The Committee recommends $1,440,000 for graduate programs in health administration. This is the same level of funding as provided by the House and the fiscal year 1983 level. The administration did not request funding for this activity in fiscal year 1984. This program provides grants to public or nonprofit private educational entities, including schools of social work but excluding schools of public health, in order to support the expansion and improvement of graduate programs in health administration, hospital administration, and health planning.

Public health traineeships

The Committee has provided $2,500,000 for public health traineeships in fiscal year 1984. The Committee's allowance is $138,000 below the House allowance and the administration's request, and the same as the fiscal year 1983 level. Traineeships prepare qualified leadership and management personnel for State and local health agencies, as well as for other institutions and organizations. This program supports graduate or specialized training of health professions personnel in high-priority targeted public health fields such as biostatistics, epidemiology, nutrition, environmental health, occupational health, and maternal and child health.

Health administration traineeships

The Committee concurs with the House allowance of $480,000 for the health administration traineeship program. This is the same level of funding as provided in fiscal year 1983. The administration did not request funding for this activity. Grants are awarded to public or nonprofit educational institutions, excluding schools of public health, to support traineeships for graduate study in accredited programs in health administration, hospital administration, or health policy analysis and planning.

Public health/health administration special projects

The Committee has deferred consideration of the request of $2,638,000 for a proposed public health/health administration special projects program in fiscal year 1984 because this new activity is not authorized.

Family medicine/general dentistry residencies and training

The Committee has approved $32,000,000 for the family medicine and general dentistry residencies and training program in fiscal year 1984. This is $2,000,000 less than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1983 appropriation, but $8,262,000 more than the administration's request. This program provides grants and contracts to hospitals and medical and dental schools to support residencies in family medicine and general dentistry. The program also provides financial assistance to students who plan to practice family medicine. The Committee directs that $1,900,000 of the total amount recommended be allocated to the dental residency program.

General internal medicine and pediatrics

The Committee has allowed $18,000,000 for general internal medicine and pediatrics in fiscal year 1984. This is $1,000,000 more than the House allowance, $5,960,000 more than the administration's request, and $6,588,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 appropriation. This program provides grants and contracts to hospitals and medical schools to support residencies in internal medicine and pediatrics. The Committee believes the funds provided are necessary in order to maintain a sufficient supply of physicians oriented to the primary care needs of the population. These funds will provide support to approximately 81 projects training an estimated 1,458 residents. The amount recommended by the Committee will restore this program to approximately the fiscal year 1982 level.

The Committee notes that the justification material provided by HRSA indicates that in 1984 the cost per resident under the family medicine program will be $3,904 while under the internal medicine and pediatrics program the per resident cost is $12,387. Other than stating that cost comparisons are misleading, HRSA was unable to provide an explanation for this differential. Consequently, the Committee directs the Public Health Service to submit a report explaining the reasons for the differential and indicating whether steps shall be taken to reduce the cost of internal medicine and pediatrics residencies.

Family medicine departments

The Committee has approved $8,840,000 for family medicine departments in fiscal year 1984. This is the same level as provided in 1983 and $1,404,000 more than the House allowance and the administration's request. The family medicine department program provides grants to schools of medicine to establish and maintain academic administrative units to provide clinical instruction in family medicine. These funds will provide support to 49 medical and osteopathic schools.

Preventive medicine residencies

The Committee recommends $1,100,000 for the preventive medicine residencies program. This is $45,000 more than the administration's request, $900,000 less than the House allowance, but $100,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 level. The preventive medicine residencies program provides grants and contracts to schools of medicine, osteopathy, and public health to support the planning, development, and operation of physician residency training programs in preventive medicine. This program also provides financial assistance to residents who plan to specialize or work in preventive medicine.

Physician assistants

The Committee recommends $4,647,000 for the physician assistants program in fiscal year 1984. This is the same as the administration's request and $153,000 less than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1983 level. The physician assistants program, through grants or contracts to schools of medicine and osteopathy and other public or nonprofit private entities, supports efforts to develop and maintain physician assistant training programs. Physician assistants practice principally primary medical care. Studies have shown that the addition of physician assistants to a physician's practice may increase the productivity of the practice by as much as 50 percent.

Area health education centers

The Committee is providing $17,920,000 for area health education centers (AHEC's) in fiscal year 1984. This is $3,234,000 more than the House allowance and the administration's request for 1984 and the same level as the fiscal year 1983 appropriation. The primary purpose of the AHEC program is to attract and retain primary care professionals in shortage areas by linking the academic resources of health sciences centers to the clinical resources of underserved communities for training and educational purposes. Funds are awarded to medical and osteopathic schools. These funds will provide continuation support to six second generation AHEC's, initiate three new second generation AHEC's, and fund one project under the special AHEC initiative authority. AHEC projects will support approximately 5,476 students and affect a total population of approximately 17,500,000.

Last year the Committee raised the issue of whether the AHEC program would be an appropriate vehicle for addressing the unique health care needs of the Pacific Basin. The Committee is presently awaiting a report from the Assistant Secretary's Pacific Basin task force; however, it would appear that a Pacific Basin-oriented AHEC initiative would be a logical approach to meeting the Federal Government's responsibilities to that region, especially if attention were given to insure that the programmatic guidelines were sensitive to the truly unique problems of the Pacific Basin.

Health professions data analysis

The Committee has approved $2,962,000 for the health professions analytical studies and reports program in fiscal year 1984. This is $38,000 less than the House allowance, $650,000 less than the administration's request and the same as the fiscal year 1983 level. This program provides national information and data on the health professions not available through any other source. In addition, support is provided for special analyses to meet statutory requirements (for example, reports to the Congress) and to examine issues and changes relating to specialty needs and the characteristics of medical specialty education. These funds also are used for properly identifying, designating, and reviewing health professions shortage areas throughout the United States.

The Committee understands that the Department is continuing its efforts to collect the necessary data in order to develop criteria for the designation of the more generic mental health manpower shortage areas, rather than continuing to rely exclusively upon the current psychiatric shortage areas. This is an issue that has significant long-term implications for the delivery of quality mental health care in our Nation and, accordingly, the Committee is most pleased with the Department's efforts to date.

Disadvantaged assistance

The Committee concurs with the House allowance of $18,188,000 for the disadvantaged assistance program in fiscal year 1984. This is the same amount as requested by the administration and $948,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 level. The disadvantaged assistance program is the principal direct Federal training program for underrepresented minorities and other students who are financially or otherwise disadvantaged and who are interested in pursuing a health career. Funds are awarded through grants and contracts directly to public and nonprofit private health or educational entities to support recruitment, retention, and placement of students. The Committee allowance will support approximately 123 projects, an increase of 7 projects over the number awarded in fiscal year 1983.

The Committee directs the Health Resources and Services Administration to provide a portion of its funds in reasonable amounts to programs operated by national community-based organizations which increase the number of health professionals from groups currently underrepresented in proportion to their percentage of the population. This can be achieved by recruiting, supporting, and sustaining minority students through a progression of educational and clinical service activities starting in high school and continuing through postsecondary and graduate schools. The programs should have a previous history of funding by the disadvantaged assistance program (health careers opportunity program).

Health professions special educational initiatives

The Committee has approved $3,000,000 for the health professions special educational initiatives program. The Committee's recommendation is $1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 appropriation, $55,000 less than the House allowance and $4,000,000 less than the administration's request.

The health professions special educational intiatives program supports grants and contracts to conduct a variety of activities in the national interest. Funds go to health professions institutions, among others, for targeted health professions projects in a variety of high priority areas, such as care of the elderly, health promotion, and disease prevention.

With regard to the health professions special initiatives program, the Committee endorses the administration's plan to encourage the placement of podiatrists in underserved areas as well as its continuing emphasis on geriatric education. The Committee also urges that priority be given to developing health care in rural areas, including the recruitment of health professionals, site development, and continuing education for physicians serving in rural underserved areas.

Advanced nurse training

The Committee concurs with the House allowance of $13,260,000 for advanced nurse training in fiscal year 1984. This is $12,052,000 more than the administration's request and the same as the fiscal year 1983 level. This program provides institutional support, through grants or contracts, to nursing schools to strengthen and expand graduate nurse training at the masters or doctoral level leading to the development of clinical nurse specialists, teachers, administrators, and supervisors.

The Committee recognizes the complexity of today's health care settings which demand specialized knowledge and experienced and skilled managers and specialists. This need was recently supported in the congressionally mandated report on nursing educaton prepared by the Institute of Medicine, which reinforces the importance of the Federal role in nurse training activities.

Nurse practitioner

The Committee recommends the same amount as the House allowance of $11,760,000 for the nurse practitioner program in fiscal year 1984. This is $5,719,000 more than the administration's request and the same as the fiscal year 1983 level. The program provides grants to public or nonprofit hospitals and other entities to plan, develop, and operate programs to train nurse practitioners in primary health care and to improve educational programs to assure competency of primary health care providers.

Nursing special projects

The Committee has allowed $8,333,000 for nursing special projects in fiscal year 1984. This is $2,354,000 more than the House allowance and the administration's request and $2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 level. This program provides grants and contracts to nursing schools and other institutions to develop innovative nursing methods, especially for treating high-risk groups such as the elderly, children, and pregnant women. The program is also designed to increase educational opportunities for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to enter the nursing profession and to address other areas emphasizing primary care, bedside nursing, and specialized nursing skills. The Committee allowance will provide support for approximately 54 projects.

The recently released Institute of Medicine report "Nursing and Nursing Education: Public Policy and Private Actions" contained a number of recommendations for Federal action in order to address the acute shortage of professional nursing services currently available for various high-risk populations such as the elderly, minorities, children, and pregnant women. With the ever increasing costs of health care and the significant number of families without health insurance, the Committee feels the Department should increase its efforts to insure that those at high risk continue to receive quality nursing care. The Committee is especially interested in the Department's efforts to insure that ethnic minorities, including Hispanics and native American Pacific Islanders, and others from disadvantaged backgrounds have the opportunity to pursue careers in nursing. The Committee favorably notes the ongoing efforts to actively encourage inactive nurses who wish to return to nursing to do so and efforts to provide quality continuing education targeted to those serving high-risk populations. The Department is, accordingly, urged to continue to give these efforts priority, and the Committee is pleased with the leadership of the Linfield-Good Samaritan School of Nursing in Portland, Oreg., in their efforts to improve the quality of nurse training.

Nurse traineeships

The Committee has approved $9,600,000 for the professional nurse traineeships program in fiscal year 1984. The Committee's recommendation is the same as the House allowance and the 1983 funding level. No funds were requested by the administration for this program. The Committee is aware of the shortage of adequately prepared leadership personnel in nursing detailed in the recent Institute of Medicine study on nursing education. The nurse traineeship program provides support to eligible public or nonprofit institutions which in turn award traineeship grants to professional nurses receiving advanced educational preparation for administrative or supervisory positions, or to serve in other professional nurse specialties.

Nursing fellowships

The Committee has deferred consideration of the nurse fellowship program due to lack of authorizing legislation for this program in fiscal year 1984.

Nursing research grants

The Committee has approved $10,000,000 for the nursing research grants program in fiscal year 1984. This is $2,000,000 more than the House allowance and $5,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 appropriation. No funds were requested by the administration for this program. The nursing research grants program provides grants to public and private organizations and institutions to improve the health care of Americans through support of high quality research projects in areas related to nursing practice, education, and delivery of services.

Nurse anesthetists

The Committee has provided $400,000 for the new nurse anesthetists program in fiscal year 1984. The House provided no funds for this program and the administration requested no funds. The program funds grants to public or private nonprofit institutions to cover the costs of traineeships for the training of licensed, registered nurses to be nurse anesthetists. Over two-thirds of the current supply of nurse anesthetists deliver services in small hospital settings in medically underserved areas.

Nursing student loans

The Committee concurs with the House and the administration in not providing additional funds for the nursing student loan program in fiscal 1984. This is $860,000 less than the fiscal 1983 appropriated level for the program.

While always a strong supporter of the activity, the Committee has taken this action because, according to HRSA, there is more than $34,000,000 in revolving funds that can be converted to student loans in fiscal 1984. In fact, the Committee is advised that $18,800,800 of the total already is earmarked for 23,501 continuation loans. The remainder could be available for new loans if the money is needed.

Although the Committee has not recommended additional support for the nursing student loan program, the Committee understands that the Department is pursuing a vigorous program of collecting excess loan funds from schools that are unable to use all of the resources at their disposal. Normally these funds are returned to the Treasury. The Committee directs the Department to allocate a portion of these funds to augment programs at schools that do not have sufficient loan dollars currently on hand to meet existing demand or to initiate programs at qualifying schools that are not currently participating. This support, together with the substantial amounts the Department estimates will be available from the revolving fund, should be adequate to meet current needs.

Loan cancellations

The Committee recommends no appropriation for the nursing loan cancellation program. There is no budget request or House allowance. The Committee is advised that there is a difference of opinion between the administration and the General Accounting Office regarding liability for loan cancellations, and that this may result in a requirement for additional funds. The Committee expects this issue to be resolved and the outcome to be reflected in the fiscal 1985 budget request.

Bureau of Health Professions—Program support

The Committee has allowed $17,514,000 and 330 positions for administration of the national health professions and nurse training programs in fiscal year 1984. This is $4,987,000 and 72 positions more than the administration's request.

The Committee believes the level of funds provided is essential to meet mandatory expenses and to provide new positions to carry out student loan debt management and collection initiatives. The staff of the Bureau of Health Professions provides consultative and technical services to medical and nursing schools and to a wide variety of other entities working together for the improvement of the health care provided to our citizenry. The Committee is aware of the need to maintain a professional staff of highly skilled and experienced individuals with the expertise essential to administering these national programs.

Health education assistance loans (HEAL)

The Committee recommends continuing a $225,000,000 level for HEAL guaranteed loans to health professions students. This is $50,000,000 more than the administration's request.

HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS AND RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Health planning

The Committee has deferred funding consideration of the health planning programs pending the enactment of authorizing legislation. The administration has proposed eliminating the health planning programs for the past several years. However, in 1983 the programs were maintained under a continuing resolution and the Committee expects the programs will be continued in 1984 under a continuing resolution in the absence of new authorizing legislation.

Health teaching facilities interest subsidies

The Committee has provided $3,700,000 for health teaching facilities interest subsidies. The $3,700,000 is the same as the administration's request, but is $2,900,000 more than the House allowance.

HMO management training

The Committee has not provided funding for the HMO management training and technical assistance program. There was no budget request and no House allowance for this activity for fiscal 1984.

Bureau of Health Maintenance Organizations and Resources Development—Direct operations

The Committee recommends $14,071,000 and 231 positions for the direct operations activities of the Bureau of Health Maintenance Organizations and Resources Development in 1984. This is an increase of $3,444,000 over the administration's request. Within funds available for this activity, HRSA may make reallocations to other management and operating activities to continue high priority programs.

The Committee recommendation does not include direct operations funding and positions for the health planning programs, but has deferred consideration of these activities pending the enactment of authorizing legislation.

The direct operations resources are used to develop private sector investment in HMO's, to monitor loans previously awarded to HMO's, and to monitor federally qualified HMO's to assure compliance with statutory requirements. The agency also monitors 352 health facilities loans for which the Federal Government has a contingent liability of approximately $1,200,000,000; provides technical assistance to assure compliance with uncompensated care requirements; and works to recover Federal funds in instances in which facilities convert to another use and no longer meet their eligibility requirements.

Buildings and facilities

The Committee has provided $883,000 for the buildings and facilities activity. This is the same as the administration's request and the House allowance, and $2,409,000 less than the 1983 level. The Committee's allowance will support the construction of a covered walkway and will provide sufficient funding for renovation and modernization of buildings to eliminate structural deficiencies and replace outmoded gas and sewage distribution systems at the National Hansen's Disease Center in Carville, La.

Program management

The Committee has provided $16,700,000 for the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) program management activity. This is an increase of $5,918,000 over the request of $10,782,000. The Committee recommendation will maintain support for the 1983 position level of 217.

The Committee believes that its recommended level will provide adequate resources to maintain the overall management of the HRSA programs as they were structured in the reorganization of the Health Resources Administration, Health Services Administration, health maintenance organizations, and Indian Health Service programs.

MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND

1983 comparable appropriation	$32,000,000
1984 appropriation request	32,000,000
House allowance	32,000,000
Committee recommendation	32,000,000

The Committee recommends $32,000,000 for the medical facilities guarantee and loan fund. This is the same as the administration's request, the House allowance, and the 1983 level. These funds are used to pay interest subsidies on 349 federally guaranteed loans for which the Federal Government is obligated to pay interest subsidies throughout the life of the loans. These loans were used for hospital modernization, construction, and conversion.

HMO LOAN AND LOAN GUARANTEE FUND

The Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) loan and loan guarantee fund originally was established to provide working capital during the initial operating period of an HMO when financial deficits are expected. The statutory maximum amount for an initial operating loan to an HMO is $7,000,000; however, disbursements on a loan are limited to no more than $3,000,000 annually.

No new loans are being made after fiscal year 1983. However, the Committee approves the administration's bill language which limits disbursements on loans made prior to 1984 to $12,360,000.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

1983 comparable appropriation	$353,476,000
1984 appropriation request	340,752,000
House allowance	373,405,000
Committee recommendation	367,396,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $367,396,000 for the Centers for Disease Control. This is $26,644,000 more than the administration request and $6,009,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $13,920,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $353,476,000.

The disease control appropriation provides support for the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the Public Health Service agency which is the Nation's center of competence in the prevention and control of diseases and certain other conditions. The major goal of CDC is to lead public health efforts to prevent unnecessary disease, disability, and death. CDC pursues this goal through: prevention and control of infectious diseases; prevention of disease, disability, and death associated with environmental and workplace hazards; prevention and control of chronic diseases; and the provision of quality support to local, State, academic, and national efforts in disciplines basic to such efforts, that is, epidemiology, laboratory sciences, health, education, and training.

Preventive health services block grant

For the preventive health services block grant, the Committee proposes a level of $90,000,000, which includes in the total, $1,029,000 and 20 positions to fund program support activities. This amount is $3,671,000 more than the budget request, the House allowance, and the fiscal 1983 funding level. The recommendation reflects the intent of the Committee to retain the block grant within the Centers for Disease Control.

The Committee is generally pleased with the transition from several categorical programs, including health incentive grants, risk reduction and health education, rat control, fluoridation, home health services, high blood pressure control, emergency medical services, and rape prevention. Therefore, it again directs that CDC continue to administer the block grant program instead of moving it to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH) as proposed by the Department.

Last year the Committee encouraged the Department to work with the States in developing plans to meet our needs at the Federal level for information about programs and, in particular, about the uses of block grant funds. Unfortunately, efforts in this direction have been inadequate and the Committee again finds itself lacking needed information about the Nation's public health programs. Therefore, the Committee urges the Department to propose stricter reporting requirements for the States in their application for funds such as describing the nature and scope of the activities they will be carrying out, using the block grant funds, and how these activities relate to the 1990 preventive health objectives for the Nation. Additionally, the States should be encouraged to submit an annual report to the Secretary describing how they actually used the block grant funds, what public health activities were carried out, and how this was consistent with or deviated from their plans as expressed in the application. The Committee wishes to stress that the States may use their block grant award for tuberculosis control activities in those States where tuberculosis poses a health problem.

Venereal diseases

For the control of venereal diseases in the United States, the Committee recommends a total of $52,968,000, $4,490,000 more than the budget request, $1,510,000 less than the House allowance, and $5,276,000 more than the fiscal 1983 funding level. Included in this amount is $45,000,000 for grants to States.

The Committee notes that in fiscal year 1982, approximately 6,500 of early syphilis and 179,000 of gonorrhea cases were prevented as a result of outreach efforts and nationally there was an estimated savings of slightly more than $115,000,000 during that same fiscal year. This is clearly a cost-effective program. In light of the Committee's concern about the interstate spread of sexually transmitted diseases, the Committee finds it encouraging that the reported cases of gonorrhea continue to decline.

However, the Committee is concerned that this progress against gonorrhea may have come at the expense of our syphilis control program. Although the reported cases of syphilis have declined from an all time high of more than 575,000 reported cases in 1943 to approximately 75,000 cases in 1982, the reported incidence of primary and secondary syphilis increased in 1982 by 10.1 percent more than the reported cases for 1981, a trend that began in 1978.

As was evidenced by the Committee's action of last year in restoring funds for research and surveillance of other sexually transmitted diseases, such as herpes and chlamydia, we see a continuing need to push for progress with respect to those health problems. Therefore, the Committee recommends that an additional $4,490,000 and 50 positions be provided for grants for venereal disease control to expand screening and educational approaches for the control of syphilis with special emphasis on measures which would reduce the increases we are currently seeing in congenital syphilis. In addition, it is recommended that a portion of these additional funds be used for studies and research on chlamydia infections, including the development or evaluation of new laboratory procedures.

Childhood immunization

The Committee recommends an amount of $41,889,000, the same as the budget request, $1,000,000 less than the House allowance, and $2,658,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 funding level. The childhood immunization program has prevented suffering, averted mental retardation, saved children's lives, resulting in a significant cost savings to society. It represents one of the best investments of our health dollar, and funding at this level will permit continuation of its highly successful program which has achieved the highest levels of immunization we have ever known for our children, and with the creation of the vaccine stockpile we are taking steps to assure that interruptions in vaccine supply will not jeopardize the program. However, the Committee wonders if the recent outbreaks of measles among college students are an indication that a significant number of susceptibles exist among teenagers and young adults that could jeopardize the success of this program. The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee before the fiscal year 1985 appropriations hearings on the status of this problem and plans for preventing further outbreaks. The Committee would be interested in knowing what possible constraints, fiscal, legal, or otherwise, there are to the implemenation of effective preventive action.

Infectious disease

The Committee recommends a total of $44,000,000 for this activity, which is $9,583,000 more than the budget request, $223,000 more than the House allowance and $11,893,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 funding level. The infectious disease component of the CDC disease prevention program has as its major objectives to: improve prevention and control technology through scientific and technical research; reduce the incidence of hospital associated infections; and improve the performance of clinical laboratories.

The Committee commends CDC for its impressive efforts to find the cause of the new, dangerous public health problem, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, known as AIDS. In the span of 2 short years, this problem has grown from being an unusual outbreak of a very severe form of immune deficiency to an epidemic of national concern. The tragedy of the epidemic is intensified by the ages of the victims, the futility of available treatments, and the prolonged, debilitating, and expensive nature of their illnesses. Current estimates are that medical costs for the first 600 cases will exceed $20,000,000 in hospital expenses alone. The Congress recently approved supplemental appropriation of $2,225,000 for CDC's AIDS work, bringing its total investment to $5,360,000 for fiscal year 1983.

While the Committee is pleased that CDC has been willing to divert resources from other health programs in order to meet the needs of the AIDS epidemic, it believes that the problem has reached proportions where such ad hoc resource management is inadequate. For fiscal year 1984, only $2,000,000 has been requested by the administration to be appropriated to deal with this national tragedy, although an additional $2,300,000 would be diverted from other programs for a total of $4,300,000. The Committee in arriving at its own estimate of need recognizes that at a minimum, $5,360,000 is actually needed for continued surveillance, epidemiologic and laboratory studies, training, and dissemination. Therefore, the Committee's recommendation would provide a total level for AIDS of $12,000,000 in 1984. The Committee expects that the Department's request for 1985 will reflect a realistic assessment of the resources needed to deal with this health problem.

The Committee recognizes the importance of upgrading the scientific equipment used by CDC and is providing an increase of $2,500,000 for the purchase of state-of-the-art equipment.

Tuberculosis grants

No funds are requested for tuberculosis control grants, which is the same as the budget request, but $5,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 level and the House allowance. In fiscal year 1984, it is expected that significant funds will be available from the preventive health and health services block grant for which an increase in funds is being provided and from the refugee preventive health program for such purposes.

While the Committee understands that in certain States, tuberculosis remains a priority health concern, the Committee also wishes to note that nationwide, CDC is reporting a 6.5-percent decrease in tuberculosis cases in just 1 year, dropping from 27,500 cases in 1981, to 25,700 cases in 1982. Funds provided in fiscal year 1984 will continue to enable the Centers to offer its expertise and training to State and local health departments on TB surveillance, assessment, and control methods.

Chronic and environmental disease prevention

The Committee recommends a total of $26,405,000 and 459 positions for this activity, a level which is $2,100,000 and 27 positions over the budget request. The recommendation is $1,663,000 more than the fiscal 1983 funding level and $1,067,000 more than the House allowance. This activity supports a program of services to address complex public health problems such as those related to natural hazards, man-made hazards, and certain chronic diseases and conditions having environmental or other causes. Such efforts are an important and growing part of the CDC mission which requires the agency to respond to emergencies and be in a position to provide technical assistance to States and localities. Information provided for the fiscal year 1984 hearing record indicates that the Department requested $2,121,000 more for this activity than was requested in the President's budget. The Committee recommends a higher level of funding, therefore, with the additional funds to be used to continue the direct program operations relating to lead poisoning prevention and fluoridation, and the remainder being used to expand CDC's toxicological response capability.

Occupational safety and health (NIOSH)

The Committee recommends a total of $61,380,000 and 773 positions for CDC's occupational safety and health activities, which is $6,760,000 more than the budget request. The recommendation is $3,500,000 less than the House allowance and $3,896,000 more than the fiscal 1983 level. This activity supports the efforts carried out primarily through the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health. Using the authorities of the Public Health Service Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, and the Federal Mine Health and Safety Act, NIOSH carries out an occupational safety and health research program that is unique in the research community. The Committee is pleased to learn of the steps that have been taken to strengthen the Institute's research activities and commends the efforts to identify the 10 leading work-related health problems which can be used as a basis for guiding the epidemiologic and laboratory studies conducted by NIOSH scientists or through its research grants.

Last year, the Committee directed NIOSH to give greater priority to targeting its training efforts toward nurses. The Committee is pleased to note that NIOSH has been responsive to this directive and has been involving professional nurses in its efforts. For example, the Committee applauds the fact that there is nurse representation on its Mining Health Advisory Committee and expects NIOSH to continue to include the expertise of nurses to the greatest extent possible in its programs. The Committee understands that hospital employees have a significantly greater incidence of occupational illnesses/injuries and requests that NIOSH address this matter within existing resources.

In providing an additional $1,000,000 over the budget request for research, the Committee expects NIOSH to increase its efforts in the important area of jobs stress research and related fields of toxicology, neurotoxicology, ergonomics, and cancer.

However, the Committee feels that concentrating solely on research neglects an important and continuing occupational safety and health problem—the shortage of trained occupational safety and health professionals. The Committee recommends a level of $5,760,000 for occupational safety and health training, the same as the 1983 appropriation, to be used for continued operation of educational resource centers and to continue support of project training. The Committee also includes $2,332,000 for scientific and technical services of the Institute.

Epidemic services

The Committee recommends $46,030,000 and 859 positions, which is the same as the budget request and the House allowance, and $5,529,000 more than the fiscal 1983 funding level. This activity supports CDC's epidemic services, which are an important part of the Nation's approach to protecting its civilian population from epidemics and from deliberate or accidental misuse of biological agents. These programs are carried out by maintaining surveillance systems, epidemic investigators, and a laboratory capability for identifying potential problems and investigating health hazards and recommending appropriate actions to help protect the lives of the American people. The Committee supports the

Department's request to strengthen our emergency response. CDC's epidemic intelligence service will be expanded. Also, resources are provided to explore the possibility of combining modern laser and computer technology with biological and chemical advances in order to develop procedures for rapid and reliable detection of microorganisms and toxic chemicals in field and clinical settings. The Committee also agrees that it is important for CDC to reestablish a developmental research grant program which will permit the extension of its capabilities to encompass scientific inquiry of academia, and to permit CDC to tap into the creativeness of imaginative public health practitioners in health departments, hospitals, and other health related organizations.

Buildings and facilities

The Committee approves a level of $1,810,000 for repair and improvement projects, which is $40,000 more than the House allowance and the budget request, and $15,800,000 less than the fiscal 1983 funding level. Repair and improvement projects to be undertaken include the replacement of heating and air handling equipment, painting, and roof repairs, and other projects such as replacement of old or obsolete laboratories to provide safe and healthy facilities.

Program management

The Committee recommends $2,914,000 and 84 positions, the same as the budget request and the House allowance, and $134,000 more than the fiscal 1983 appropriation. This activity supports the overall direction and management of the Centers for Disease Control, including management policy, program planning and evaluation, science policy and review, equal opportunity assurances, public affairs, biosafety, international cooperation, and planning for domestic reactions in the event of chemical and/or biological emergencies.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

1983 comparable appropriation	$3,849,555,000
1984 appropriation request	3,910,724,000
House allowance	4,297,054,000
Committee recommendation	4,301,965,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,301,965,000 for the National Institutes of Health. This is $391,241,000 more than the administration request and $4,911,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $452,410,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $3,849,555,000.

The National Institutes of Health is the major biomedical research arm of the Federal Government. NIH seeks to improve the health of the American people, and, indeed, people throughout the world, by increasing the understanding of processes underlying human health, disability, and disease. The agency supports biomedical and behavioral research in facilities in this country and abroad, conducts research in its own laboratories and trains promising young researchers for future work in the field.

The administration's April budget submission revised the draft budget version that was sent to Congress in January. In a key change made by the April budget, the administration abandoned its plan to fund only 3,676 new and competing grants and agreed to the 5,000 grant level which has become the hallmark of stability for NIH.

However, in making that decision, the revised budget did not request the additional funds to finance the 1,324 grants needed to reach the 5,000 level. Rather, money was proposed to be taken from a variety of NIH activities to achieve the goal. The chief losers in the reshuffle were direct costs of research, research centers, and biomedical research support grants, among other areas. As part of the revision, it was decided not to provide full-cost new and continuation research project grants, but to trim these awards by approximately 11 percent and 6 percent, respectively. Indirect costs of research were reduced in line with the January budget proposals.

During the hearings on the revised budget it became clear that Institute directors were consulted little, if at all, by OMB about the advisability of making the cuts and were left to devise a financial plan they could not realistically defend. The Committee definitely is not pleased with this approach to the NIH budget. The biomedical research conducted at NIH, research aimed at killing and crippling diseases, is too important to be subjected to budget exercises that in the end must be overridden by the Congress. Moreover, the effect on the biomedical research community is surely unsettling when year after year it is faced with the instabilities created by the budgeting process. The Committee is deeply concerned that this rollercoaster approach will drive scientists from the field and discourage young people from entering it.

The Committee has made major revisions to the administration's NIH budget. In addition to providing more money for at least 5,000 new and competing grants, the Committee has restored all funds for indirect costs of research, for research centers, for biomedical research support grants, general clinical research centers, and for grants and contracts. The Committee also restored funds for the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory in Panama.

On funding the 5,000 new and competing grants, the Committee has provided sufficient funds to enable NIH to support these awards at approximately study section recommended levels. In addition, sufficient funds are provided to enable the Institute to support research project grants close to full commitments for noncompeting or continuation grants.

In short, the Committee is restoring the average NIH levels of support that prevailed prior to fiscal year 1982.

Indirect costs

In fiscal year 1983 the budget request contained a proposal to cut reimbursement of the indirect costs of research by 10 percent. The Committee directed the NIH to reimburse institutions at the negotiated rate, and asked the Department to work with the grantee community to develop alternative methods to deal with concerns over indirect costs. During hearings on the fiscal year 1983 budget proposal, it was apparent that no resolution of the matter had been reached. The fiscal year 1984 budget proposes to cut the reimbursement of indirect costs by approximately the same amount that it proposed last year. The Committee does not believe that this proposal is substantially different from last year's proposal and again rejects this approach as arbitrary. The Committee reiterates that indirect costs are a legitimate and proper component of biomedical research and should not be reduced in an across-the-board, arbitrary manner.

In this regard, the Committee is pleased to note that the extramural research community has been working with the Department of HHS to achieve a resolution to the indirect costs problem. The Committee also is glad to learn that at a June 27 meeting between the Public Health Service leadership and representatives of university associations and the biomedical research community, it was tentatively agreed by all parties that the President's Science Adviser be asked to see that a study of the problem of indirect costs is undertaken.

This approach appears to offer hope for a promising start on the matter and the Department is directed to do all it can to facilitate such efforts. The Committee believes it is time for all sides to work effectively together to finally establish reasonable methods for reimbursing indirect costs of biomedical research.

The Committe is concerned over the divisiveness that is developing as a result of continuing disagreement about indirect costs. The Committee understands that NIH reimburses grantees a portion of each grant for indirect costs in support of research, based on a periodic calculation, pursuant to Government-wide rules and DHHS policy. The reimbursement is expressed as a percentage of total grant costs but is not shown on each grant award.

The Committee believes that one method of establishing some sort of check on indirect costs would be to show on each grant award the indirect cost reimbursement associated with that grant. This would assure that each principal investigator is aware of how much of each grant is spent on indirect costs.

The Committee directs NIH to show indirect cost reimbursement on individual grant awards by July 1, 1984. This directive is not intended to affect the ability of grantees to collect additional indirect costs incurred after the date of the grant award.

The Committee did not act on several matters that require reauthorization for fiscal year 1984. These include funds for research training awards, for the Arthritis, Diabetes and Digestive Diseases Advisory Boards, and for the Medical Library Assistance Act. These matters will be dealt with at the appropriate time.

Alzheimer's disease

Among the elderly, dementia is the single most frequent cause of disability, resulting in some form of mental impairment in more than 15 percent of the population over age 65. The most common form of dementia is Alzheimer's disease, a progressive, degenerative brain disorder that leaves its victims incapable of caring for themselves. Today, an estimated 2 million persons suffer from Alzheimer's disease which, on the average, claims 120,000 lives each year. This disease alone accounts for nearly one-half of this country's nursing home admissions and results in an annual expenditure of billions of dollars to cover the costs associated with caring for its victims.

Since 1976, the Committee has supported research aimed at determining the cause of Alzheimer's disease. Last year, the Committee directed the National Institutes of Health to report on the most recent findings of its research and to outline the steps being taken to coordinate its research activities with those of other Federal agencies. The Committee found that study to be very informative and expects that any new developments in this area will be reported at next year's hearings.

The Committee was pleased to learn that the Secretary has undertaken an effort to better focus research on this most terrifying disease. At the same time, other committees of Congress have begun to carefully examine the impact that this disease is having on long-term care and medical assistance programs.

The Committee remains firm in its belief that the only hope for unraveling the mysteries surrounding Alzheimer's disease lies with a strong, sustained research effort. Toward that end, the Committee has recommended additional funding for the National Institute on Aging, National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. The Committee expects that each of these Institutes will allocate a portion of the additional funds provided in this bill to expand significantly the research effort in this area. In addition, the Committee directs the National Institute on Aging to consider the feasibility of establishing specialized centers of research on Alzheimer's disease and related disorders.

The Committee applauds the increased research focus of the Department on research on Alzheimer's disease and related disorders, particularly the Secretary's announcement earlier this year of the formation of a new secretarial task force to coordinate the ongoing research effort on Alzheimer's disease. The Committee looks forward to the report and recommendations of this secretarial task force and wishes to encourage the three principal Institutes focusing on the medical aspects of aging, the National Institute on Aging, the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, and the National Institute of Mental Health, to maintain their strong coordinated research efforts to maximize opportunities to better understand, and hopefully develop, a cure for Alzheimer's disease.

Immune system research

The immune system is the body's main system of defense against disease.

In the last decade, immunology has experienced tremendous growth and development that matches the earlier success of molecular biology. Many diseases are known to be caused by a faulty response of the immune system. Diseases such as arthritis, lupus, multiple sclerosis, cancers, asthma, various allergies, and immune deficiency diseases (for example, AIDS), appear to have a direct link to the immune system.

Past studies, present research and revolutionary new techniques have put researchers on the brink of attaining new insights into the functions of the immune system. As a result of public and departmental testimony, the Committee has become acutely aware that researchers are now within reach of significant payoffs in prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of immune related diseases.

It is recognized that the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) now funds nearly 50 percent of all NIH basic immunology research project grants, and as was indicated in this year's "Immune Report" by NIH to the Congress, the NIAID is the lead Institute in immune research. As a result, within 6 months the Committee will expect to have a report detailing what the NIAID and the other Institutes that fund research in immunology will be doing to coordinate immune research at the NIH, what level of funding is proposed by each Institute as compared to previous years and what priorities will be set. This effort is to be continued and expanded, especially in those areas mentioned. At the time of the next NIH hearing, the Committee will review the Institutes increased allocation of funds for this vital area of research.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

The Committee continues to be concerned about the problem of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Patients with AIDS develop a severe loss of their natural immunity against disease, leaving them vulnerable to what are known as opportunistic infections. The Committee is informed that since June 1981, the Centers for Disease Control has received reports of 2,259 cases and 971 (40.6 percent) deaths in the United States.

The U.S. Public Health Service is working through its health research and surveillance agencies to track the incidence of AIDS, to determine its cause, and to develop effective diagnostic and treatment procedures.

The Committee has played a major role in the Federal effort against AIDS. In fiscal 1983 the Committee provided NIH with a supplemental of $9,375,000 for AIDS research. In fiscal 1984, the Committee will provide the agency with $29,237,000 to conduct basic and applied research on the disease. The appropriation will include continuation costs as well as new funding.

In addition, the Committee is informed that indirect NIH investments totaling some $167,000,000 also could assist in the research effort against AIDS. This research is conducted in such areas as cellular immunity, key viruses, and sexually transmitted diseases, among others.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

1983 comparable appropriation	$962,581,000
1984 appropriation request	963,881,000
House allowance	1,044,868,000
Committee recommendation	1,062,017,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,062,017,000 for the National Cancer Institute. This is $98,136,000 more than the administration request and $17,149,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $99,436,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $962,581,000.

The Committee has provided sufficient funds to enable the Institute to support research project grants close to full commitments for noncompeting grants and close to study section recommended levels for new and competing grants. This action will provide for the average NIH levels of support that prevailed prior to 1982.

In addition, the Committee has restored full funding for indirect costs of research, for research centers and for other activities proposed for reduction by the April budget revision. The Committee has deferred action on funds for research training awards which require further authorization for fiscal 1984.

The Committee acknowledges the response by the NCI to the health problem of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and expects a continuation and expansion of research in this area. In fiscal 1982, 10 existing research grants were supplemented specifically for AIDS research to allow immediate work on the problem. In addition, NCI prepared a request for applications for AIDS-specific research for fiscal 1983. This extramural effort is being supplemented by NCI's intramural AIDS task force. The task force is dedicated expressly to finding answers relative to the cause and treatment of AIDS.

In the decade since the passage of the National Cancer Act, the national cancer program created by that act has seen remarkable achievements. These have been in basic biology as well as in the transfer of research achievements to the community oncologist and thus to the cancer patient for practical application. During these years, the National Cancer Institute (NCI) has served as the primary coordinator and supporter for all of the cancer-related research which is now culminating in a better awareness of the relevance of increased comprehension of cell mechanisms to cancer prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.

According to NCI, cancer can now be called a very treatable chronic disease. The Institute states that its investment has resulted in a 5-year survival rate approaching 50 percent for all cancer patients, and 54 percent for children under 15. In 1965 the relative survival rate stood at 37 percent.

Also noteworthy are the recent achievements of the NCI-supported basic research described during testimony on this bill. These hold promise not only for the treatment of established disease and its detection at an early stage, when treatment can be most effective, but also for prevention of the disease.

The discovery of oncogenes, for example, has major implications in bringing researchers closer to solving the mysterious and complicated puzzle of the genetic mechanisms of cancerous growth. Oncogenes are genes which have been found to be present in every animal cell, and which are pulled out of normal cells by certain cancer viruses. The oncogene becomes a part of this virus, which then infects other cells. While it is felt that this is a final stage in the carcinogenesis of a cell, the knowledge about oncogenes offers important possibilities for future research.

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Another major development involves monoclonal antibodies which have been produced as a direct result of recombinant DNA research. They too hold great promise in all phases of cancer, and are currently being used in treatment and diagnosis; once the research is successfully completed and replicated this tool will be ready for widespread use.

Another major breakthrough resulting from NCI support is the discovery by an intramural NCI scientist of the first human cancer causing virus called a T-cell leukemia virus (HTLV). Epidemiological studies have now shown that the cancer associated with this virus tends to cluster in certain rural regions of Japan and in the Caribbean. Further studies may provide a basis for developing another prevention strategy—for example, it may be possible to develop a vaccine to be used in the populations where this virus clusters.

Emphasis is also being given to chemoprevention efforts, which are investigating findings that certain substances seem to have the ability to prevent, halt or even reverse the carcinogenic process. These substances are often referred to as antipromoters because they interfere with the second—promotion—stage of carcinogenesis.

Biochemical epidemiology brings basic laboratory research to the clinical setting. Scientists working in this field have developed tests so sensitive that they will determine whether certain carcinogens to which individuals were exposed have been taken up and actually bound to the DNA in their cells. By incorporating this test into epidemiologic studies of populations that are potentially exposed to cancer-causing agents because of their work or lifestyles, it may be possible to identify those individuals who have been initiated and might benefit from exposure to antipromoters.

These and other gains in knowledge about cancer etiology and basic malignant and normal cell functions are occuring at an extraordinary pace, and have greatly shortened the time lag between research discoveries and clinical applications. NCI advises that laboratory findings are now being transferred to the clinic level very rapidly. The Committee stongly supports initiatives designed to assure that the results of rapidly evolving basic research indeed are made available quickly.

NCI's progress against cancer has been achieved not only through the fruits of basic research, but also through other NCI programs such as: the cancer control program, which is playing a key role in using information in cancer prevention already generated, and in approaching cancer prevention through clearly defined stages; cancer centers, which foster basic research and its clinical application in every region of the country; clinical trials to study new cancer treatments; training programs in basic and clinical research which have made more cancer specialists available to the country; the surveillance, epidemiology, and end results (SEER) program, which continuously monitors nationwide incidence and survival; and the international cancer research data bank which is a computerized resource for collection and dissemination of information. The Committee also is interested in NCI's effort to provide the latest cancer treatment information to practicing community oncologists. When fully functional, this new resource will allow community physicians to know, through existing computer terminals, about cancer research in their areas.

The cancer centers program is an integral part of the continuum from basic research through successful application of research results. The program is the primary vehicle through which this transmission of new knowledge has been achieved, and is also vital in the new efforts aimed at cancer control.

The proposed fiscal year 1984 budget would have required the defunding of 16 of 20 cancer centers up for renewal. After examining this proposal, the Committee has decided to provide sufficient funding for all those cancer centers up for renewal funding in the new fiscal year. The cancer centers have proved themselves over the years as a vital and integral part of the cancer research effort, and no diminution of support for them should take place.

The cancer control program has become the focal point for the application of all research results in prevention. NCI has changed the direction of its control program from using large demonstration projects to achieving cancer control through an organized sequence of research steps.

An example of this new cancer control direction is the community clinical oncology program (CCOP's), a program made possible by the presence of trained oncologists throughout the country as a result of NCI training programs during the past decade. The CCOP's are efforts to link local physicians and their community hospitals to clinical research activities at major treatment facilities. This is designed to allow local physicians to enter their patients into major clinical trials, assure local availability of the latest cancer treatment techniques, and provide researchers with a broader base of patients to participate in clinical trials.

The Committee is pleased that the community oncology program with cancer control is fully operational. This program extends the benefits of national cancer research to the local level, where 80 percent of the cancer patients receive their care. The Committee is concerned, however, that citizens in large areas of the country remain unserved. We urge the Institute to make a greater effort to reach cancer patients in all parts of the country by stimulating cancer control outreach programs, including treatment research and symptomatic research, at comprehensive cancer centers and medical centers and utilizing the community oncology programs in geographic areas not served by the larger centers.

The Committee understands that the National Cancer Institute has been in contact with the University of Hawaii's Cancer Center in order to insure that the unique needs of Native Hawaiians and other Native American Pacific Islanders will be appropriately addressed during the forthcoming fiscal year. Native Hawaiians have the highest incidence of cancer in our Nation and, accordingly, the Committee was pleased to learn of NCI's willingness to directly address this priority area.

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE

1983 comparable appropriation	$595,736,000
1984 appropriation request	609,248,000
House allowance	665,859,000
Committee recommendation	683,489,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $683,489,000 for the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. This is $74,241,000 more than the administration request and $17,630,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $87,753,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $595,736,000.

The Committee has provided sufficient funds to enable the Institute to support research project grants close to full commitments for noncompeting grants and close to study section recommended levels for new and competing grants. This action will provide for the average NIH levels of support that prevailed prior to 1982.

In addition, the Committee has restored full funding for indirect costs of research, for research centers and for other activities proposed for reduction by the April budget revision. The Committee has deferred action on funds for reseach training awards which require further authorization for fiscal 1984.

The Committee has included $2,000,000 for new research on acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in addition to other funds provided for both new and continuation grants for AIDS in this Institute.

The programs supported by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute continue to lead to advances in preventing or treating diseases within the Institute's purview. For the first time since 1948, deaths from cardiovascular diseases in 1981 fell below 50 percent of all causes of death in the United States. With improved understanding of cystic fibrosis and new treatment regimens, more victims of this disease can now live beyond adolescence and become young adults. Improvements continue to be made in the management and utilization of the Nation's blood resources. Fewer units are being discarded, and although transfusion transmitted hepatitis is still a major public health problem, progress has been made toward eliminating it.

Even so, major problems remain. Cardiovascular diseases cause nearly 1 million deaths each year and include many who die in their most productive years. Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD) are causing an increasing number of deaths, particularly among women, and require more attention by the Institute. This group has had a very low rate of death from COPD in the past. A new disease, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), is complicating the task of assuring the safety of this Nation's blood supply. The Committee directs that the Institute continue and expand its research on AIDS within the increase provided.

To combat these problems and to continue progress, the Institute has implemented a broadly based program utilizing many mechanisms. Investigator initiated research project grants provide fundamental knowledge on disease processes and possible treatment. Research centers support the facilities and environment needed for combined programs of basic and clinical research. Research contracts are frequently used to conduct large-scale clinical trials. Intramural research at the NIH Clinical Center offers a unique opportunity for interdisciplinary research and other research needed to enhance the overall program of the Institute. In addition, education activities seek to transfer validated research findings to health care providers and the public. Underlying this broad effort are training programs to develop highly skilled research scientists who can take advantage of the new findings and techniques which arise.

Basic research provides the fundamental knowledge needed to conquer disease. Cardiovascular research at the cellular and molecular level, for instance, is focusing on the biological phenomena that are associated with artherogenesis, and on the neurobiological and molecular phenomena that seem to affect the development of essential hypertension. The use of DNA technology in sickle cell disease research has led to an ability to diagnose this disease prenatally with little risk to the mother or the fetus. Through basic research in the pulmonary area, methods have been developed for isolating and culturing cells from adult lungs, and for identifying markers of a certain lung injury. The Committee feels adequate support for these fundamental studies is essential to insure future advances in controlling, treating, or preventing heart, lung, and blood related diseases.

Clinical research provides information on the most effective techniques and methods of preventing or managing such diseases or conditions as arteriosclerosis, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, adult respiratory failure and thrombosis. Frequently this research is performed within a research center where collaborative efforts between basic researchers and clinical investigators are built into the research program. One of the most visible examples of clinical research progress was the first implant of an artificial heart. Much information was gained from this experiment on the reliability of the device, the response of the body to the device, and the patient populations for which this treatment might be feasible. However, many questions remain.

Clinical trials are a principal means of evaluating and validating methods of treatment and determining their utility for wider application. Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD), for example, cause approximately 58,000 deaths per year and are now the fifth leading cause of death. Progress in several directions over the last 10 years has reached a point where it is now feasible to test interventions designed to prevent the abnormal decline in pulmonary functions that precedes the development of disabling COPD. The Committee notes that the design of a protocol for a collaborative trial can be developed soon. Also, results of recently completed trials, such as the multiple risk factor intervention trial, seem to show that physicians and their patients are heeding advice about the importance of controlling risk factors and modifying their lifestyles to prevent heart disease.

When new knowledge is developed and assessed, public education programs and the transfer of the knowledge to clinicians becomes a means of preventing disease. Familiarity with the known risk factors for heart disease is apparently having beneficial effects. In the future, further declines in deaths from cardiovascular disease and reversing the upward trend in certain pulmonary diseases may well depend on the degree to which health care providers and the public are aware of risk factors and other predictors of disease. The Committee encourages the Institute to continue preparing materials for use in programs to reduce risk factors and to join with the private sector in expanding educational programs at the worksite.

The means for further progress against heart, blood vessel, lung, and blood diseases are available. Ideas for research are plentiful, and advancing technologies, including computerization, for research at the most fundamental levels provide a high potential for advances in understanding, treating, and ultimately preventing many of these diseases.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH

1983 comparable appropriation	$75,191,000
1984 appropriation request	76,944,000
House allowance	84,226,000
Committee recommendation	84,398,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $84,398,000 for the National Institute of Dental Research. This is $7,454,000 more than the administration request and $172,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $9,207,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $75,191,000.

The Committee has provided sufficient funds to enable the Institute to support research project grants close to full commitments for noncompeting grants and close to study section recommended levels for new and competing grants. This action will provide for the average NIH levels of support that prevailed prior to 1982.

In addition, the Committee has restored full funding for indirect costs of research, for research centers, and for other activities proposed for reduction by the April budget revision. The Committee has deferred action on funds for research training awards which require further authorization for fiscal 1984.

The National Institute of Dental Research (NIDR) conducts and fosters research related to the cause, prevention, and methods of diagnosis and treatment of dental diseases and conditions. The Institute funds extramural research through grant and contract support and provides for training research manpower. The Institute also engages in its own program of intramural research, which is primarily focused on basic science issues underlying problems related to oral diseases and disorders, as well as on clinical dental research.

The Committee is pleased to learn that the incidence of dental caries among children is now showing a dramatic decline, based on data obtained from the recent survey of U.S. children conducted by the Institute's national caries program. The Committee is also pleased to hear that work continues on a safe vaccine against caries and that clinical tests are imminent.

Periodontal disease research has continued to make progress through the use of new microbiological and immunological techniques, which clarify the complexities of bacterial plaque infections and the host tissue responses in periodontal diseases.

The Institute advises that, in restorative materials research, a new process for bonding synthetic materials to dentin has been developed. This new technique could contribute significantly to certain aspects of restorative dentistry, simplify a restorative procedure, improve esthetics, and reduce dental costs.

The Institute reports that progress has been made in prevention and treatment of herpes virus infections. Improved methods of purifying viral proteins and the use of new technologies enabling mass production of immunizing proteins has enhanced the prospects of developing an effective vaccine against primary herpes infections. Also, clinical studies to bring about reduction in pain and duration of recurrent viral lesions are in progress using a procedure to deliver antiviral substances through the tissues to reach the virus.

The use of a blue dye for the early diagnosis of oral cancer is being evaluated for its reliability. Refinements in techniques may increase the value of this diagnostic tool and thus provide clinicians with an effective means of diagnosis of precancerous lesions.

New insight into the growth processes and maintenance and repair of craniofacial tissues has been gained through studies on wound healing. It now has been determined that the number of cells present in wounds can be increased by the direct application of substances that alter cellular migration and proliferation. Also, newly devised methods in genetic epidemiology are being employed in the study of cleft palate and lip.

Investigations of the factors involved in diagnosing oral pain and the development of new therapies continue to provide new knowledge for both the clinical aspects of dental pain control and the basic mechanism involved in all pain transmission and modulation. Also, three distinct classes of facial nerve fibers that transmit pain impulses to the central nervous system have been identified. The NIDR is the lead Institute for the new pain research unit, established in the NIH Clinical Center, which will serve all the Institutes, not only for studies of the control of dental and facial pain, but also for pain related to cancer, diabetic neuropathy, and arthritis.

The Committee is interested to learn that the Institute is engaged in preparing a long-range research plan that will be completed this year and updated periodically to guide the Federal investment in oral health research in areas of greatest need and promising scientific opportunity.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS, DIABETES, AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES

1983 comparable appropriation	$393,457,000
1984 appropriation request	406,505,000
House allowance	442,255,000
Committee recommendation	442,832,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $442,832,000 for the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. This is $36,327,000 more than the administration request and $577,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $49,375,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $393,457,000.

The Committee has provided sufficient funds to enable the Institute to support research project grants close to full commitments for noncompeting grants and close to study section recommended levels for new and competing grants. This action will provide for the average NIH levels of support that prevailed prior to 1982.

In addition, the Committee has restored full funding for indirect costs of research, for research centers, and for other activities proposed for reduction by the April budget revision. The Committee has deferred action on funds for research training awards which require further authorization for fiscal 1984.

NIADDK conducts and supports research on some of the most widespread, serious, and costly diseases affecting the Nation's health. These include arthritis and related musculoskeletal diseases, skin diseases, diabetes mellitus, cystic fibrosis, and other metabolic and endocrine diseases; diseases of the digestive tract such as peptic ulcer and liver and gallbladder disease; nutritional disorders; and diseases of the blood, kidney, and urinary tract. Through research, great strides are being made in understanding, treating, and developing preventive approaches to these diseases, whose collective economic burden, including care, treatment, and lost wages, is immense.

The Committee is aware, both from testimony presented to it and on the basis of its own investigation, that arthritis and musculoskeletal diseases affect more than 37 million of our citizens, and that their economic impact is greater than any category of serious chronic disease other than cardiopulmonary diseases. A high percentage of our elderly population suffer from these diseases, representing a substantial burden on the medicare program, as well as on social security disability insurance and medicaid.

The Committee believes that insufficient attention has been given to research on the more than 100 forms of arthritis and other musculoskeletal diseases and, therefore, expects the Institute to significantly expand its research program on these diseases.

The Committee continues to be interested in research into mycoplasmas as one of the possible causes of rheumatoid arthritis. The Committee read with interest the Institute's recent report on mycoplasma research and suggests that the Institute continue to monitor this research effort and report to the Committee any significant new findings.

The Committee has reviewed NIADDK's recent report on lupus erythematosus and was pleased to learn of the progress being made in this area with respect to the care and treatment of lupus patients. Lupus is a chronic disorder which has stricken more than 500,000 persons in this country. Victims of the disease are usually women, most frequently black women, in their child-bearing years. The Committee urges NIADDK to continue its efforts at finding the cause of this dread disease. NIADDK should be prepared to report to the Committee during its hearings on the fiscal year 1985 budget as to any new research findings in this area.

The drug dilantin is proving helpful in treating the severe skin blisters of children with epidermolysis bullosa (EB), an often fatal genetic disease. The Committee understands the Institute is making efforts to generate increased research interest in EB through a program announcement and through workshops. The Institute also has plans for updating the 1979 analysis of research needs and priorities in dermatology.

The Committee directs the NIADDK to strengthen and expand its research programs in epidermolysis bullosa and related diseases affecting the dermal-epidermal junction of the skin. Increased grants for research dealing with dermal-epidermal interactions, the formation and destruction of collagen, and the mechanisms of blistering skin diseases are urged. Further, NIADDK is to examine the advisability of a national registry for EB patients and the need for a center for EB research and treatment.

Using new techniques, researchers can now study specific genes that may play a role in diabetes, pinpoint immunologic defects that may contribute to this disease, and identify individuals at high risk of developing diabetes. As a result of these advances, prevention of some forms of insulin-dependent diabetes may be possible in the not-too-distant future, according to the Institute. Decades of basic research has also enabled recent initiation of a very important clinical trial to determine the relationship between strict control of blood glucose levels and the complications of diabetes. The potential cost savings are enormous; for example, approximately 25 percent of all new dialysis patients in the Federal end stage renal disease program are diabetics, and the diabetes-related costs of this medicare-funded program are about $400,000,000 annually.

Researchers have discovered that the electrical potential across the membranes of cells lining the lungs is abnormal in cystic fibrosis (CF) patients—a finding that may help to explain the symptoms and etiology of this disease. The Committee was also encouraged to learn that NIADDK is enhancing its CF research program through the award of a new center grant and intensification of its intramural studies. The Institute should expand its efforts against CF to the extent possible within the funds provided.

Basic research in digestive diseases has led to new, more effective treatments for peptic ulcers. Research has also begun to show how viral hepatitis B, which affects at least 5 percent of the world's population, leads to liver cancer. The recent development of the hepatitis B virus vaccine may thus help to prevent both of these diseases.

Kidney researchers have developed a comprehensive approach to the evaluation and treatment of kidney stones. This condition accounts for about 200,000 hospital admissions every year. A new device has been developed which permits nonsurgical treatment of kidney stones with high-energy, narrowly focused waves. A new NIADDK initiative will explore the role of nutrition in kidney disease, with the aim of shedding light on the role of nutrition in end-stage renal disease (ESRD) and the possibility that manipulation of the diet may slow the rate of progression of the early stages of kidney disease and thus prevent ESRD.

Research in blood diseases now holds hope of preventing or better treating sickle-cell anemia, thalassemia, and other diseases of abnormal hemoglobin by chemical modification of defective genes or blood proteins.

New knowledge derived from basic research in immunology, biochemistry, and molecular genetics is providing important insights into a wide range of diseases within the NIADDK mission. This cross-cutting fundamental research unites the efforts of the Institute and promotes fruitful research collaboration among program areas. NIADDK efforts in endocrinology, metabolism, nutrition, and hematology provide a vital science base for the study of categorical diseases such as arthritis, diabetes, and kidney dysfunction. The Committee looks for further Institute progress in these fields in the year ahead.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL AND COMMUNICATIVE DISORDERS AND STROKE

1983 comparable appropriation	$287,361,000
1984 appropriation request	292,345,000
House allowance	328,921,000
Committee recommendation	322,083,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $322,083,000 for the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke (NINCDS). This is $29,738,000 more than the administration request and $6,838,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $34,722,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $287,361,000.

The Committee has provided sufficient funds to enable the Institute to support research project grants close to full commitments for noncompeting grants and close to study section recommended levels for new and competing grants. This action will provide for the average NIH levels of support that prevailed prior to 1982.

In addition, the Committee has restored full funding for indirect costs of research, for research centers and for other activities proposed for reduction by the April budget revision. The Committee has deferred action on funds for research training awards which require further authorization for fiscal 1984.

Within the Federal Government, NINCDS is the focal point for research on disorders that injure and too often destroy the human brain, the nervous system, and the special senses of communication. Neurogenetic disorders that cripple life at its beginning, traumatic injuries that strike the Nation's youth with increasing frequency, illnesses such as multiple sclerosis and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis that blight the prime of life, and the hearing loss, stroke, and dementing disorders that plague Americans as they age are among some 600 maladies that constitute this Institute's research purview. The Institute also supports and conducts an extensive program of basic research designed to achieve understanding of the fundamental processes of brain function.

The human brain is the most complicated material object in the known universe. It provides the basis for all feeling, thought, memory, and action. Until recently, it has been difficult to unravel its complexity and particularly to understand its biological role and the origins of its disorders. But in the last few years, as a result of communication between the researchers in many subdivisions of neuroscience, major discoveries have occurred that change this picture. It appears that in the next decade, the application of new ideas and new techniques will produce the largest single leap in our understanding of the brain in history. If our efforts continue, most of the advances likewise will continue to occur in this country.

Brain disease, in one form of another, uses more hospital beds and makes more demands on family resources and human support than any other medical disorder. The new understandings about the brain will have a large impact in reducing this load and will provide a new basis for optimism in attacking major disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease and epilepsy. But in addition, the new discoveries will make inroads across a broad front of different neurological diseases.

The effects upon early development and early education are also great; from the treatment of dyslexia to the determination of the appropriate age for learning, major changes for the better will be in the offing. But even more widespread in its impact is the need for emphasis on the value of the individual with his unique variation; this variation seems to lie at the very basis of brain function.

A program to drive past existing borders of the known frontier called neuroscience would have major impact upon human hopes and human understanding. Science is the art of the possible—much of what has not been previously possible can now be done if the appropriate support is forthcoming.

Great progress has been made in:

An understanding of the substances responsible for relaying messages inside the brain and from brain to muscle;

Understanding how the basic senses such as vision, hearing, and touch are first processed by the brain;

Understanding how individual nerve cells hook up to each other to form the complex network of the brain during its development;

Understanding the chemical composition of the fundamental cells of the brain and how the brain digests its energy supplies;

The use of new scanning mechanisms through which it is now possible to visualize and localize disorders such as a failure of blood supply and the existence of tumors, as well as of injury;

The tracing of each nerve cell amongst the billions of cells present;

The understanding of a broad front of disease—how myasthenia gravis arises and the first clues as to how Alzheimer's disease originates;

The understanding of higher brain functions including language; and

The isolation of new brain substances by advanced new techniques in immunology and genetics.

As evidence of its wish to accelerate the development of new scientific information needed to treat, prevent, and conquer these destructive disorders and to advance basic knowledge of how the brain works, the Committee has directed the Institute to undertake a study of research opportunities and needs in the neurological and communicative sciences. Such a study could provide a major means by which appropriations could be responsive to future needs. The Committee was informed that with the assistance of the Institute of Medicine a careful plan has been developed for determining the substantive issues for this important undertaking, and that the contract for the study has been awarded. The Committee expects a final report before the end of the year.

The Committee understands that such a study will illuminate specific areas where scientific investment has the greatest probability of success. The wisdom of focusing on such areas was apparent this year from testimony about progress toward understanding Huntington's disease through concentrated study of a high-risk population in Venezuela. The Committee was told that NINCDS staff and their Venezuelan colleagues had identified individuals known to have both a mother and a father with confirmed Huntington's disease. From further studies of this unique patient group, investigators hope to identify the specific gene that causes Huntington's disease, thereby enabling scientists to develop early diagnostic tests and to approach the development of corrective or preventive treatments. Furthermore, the Committee was told, information gleaned from detailed clinical examinations and tissue studies of hundreds of Huntington's disease patients in Venezuela is providing important new insights into the illness. This research should continue as should efforts to find gene markers for Huntington's, muscular dystrophy, and other disorders with genetic components such as multiple sclerosis.

This work on Huntington's disease is part of the Institute's larger program on genetic diseases of the nervous system. The NINCDS intramural program is internationally known for its studies of neurogenetic diseases caused by specific enzymatic defects. The Committee commends Dr. Roscoe O. Brady, Chief of the NINCDS Development and Metabolic Neurology Branch, on winning the 1983 Albert Lasker Clinical Medical Research Award for discovery of the enzyme deficiencies responsible for Gaucher's, Niemann-Pick, and Fabry's diseases.

The Committee is sensitive to the plight of children afflicted with these and other types of developmental disorders, including autism. The Committee is pleased to learn that the NINCDS Autism and Behavioral Disorders Section plans a workshop to produce research definitions for the autistic spectrum, and will soon issue an announcement encouraging new ideas and methods in several scientific areas important to understanding autism.

Like autism, many neurological and communicating disorders affect so few people that commercial firms are reluctant to undertake costly development of drugs to treat them. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Institute to strengthen its position on orphan drug development, and to use its antiepileptic drug development program as a model for the development of orphan products and drugs in other areas. Reye's syndrome, Tourette syndrome, Parkinson's disease, intraventricular hemorrhage in premature infants, and specific forms of epilepsy have been identified as among the areas that would benefit from commercial development of orphan drugs.

This year the Committee learned of promising results from research with positron emission tomography (PET). Using PET, scientists are able to examine the metabolic events taking place in the brain of a patient having a stroke or an epileptic seizure, or suffering from Alzheimer's disease, brain tumors, or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. New knowledge gained from PET research will enable scientists to understand the basic biochemistry and physiology of the afflicted nervous system, and to develop therapies to circumvent or ameliorate damage.

Traumatic injury to the nervous system should retain high priority within the Institute's many pressing research commitments. Encouraging progress was reported this year in understanding the destructive process involved in paraplegia, and in developing prosthetic devices to restore bladder function and hand grip in spinal-cord-injured persons. The Committee recognizes the complexity of this research field, but remains hopeful for continuation of the steady progress toward achieving regeneration of the damaged spinal cord.

Alzheimer's disease

Alzheimer's disease, a neurological disorder which affects the cells of the brain, is the focus of intensive research by NINCDS. Studies by NINCDS scientists, for example, have demonstrated that lower metabolic rates in different parts of the brain can be linked to the Alzheimer's patients' inability to perform certain physical tasks. These and other preliminary findings may eventually help physicians to diagnose and treat Alzheimer's disease.

Yet, depite some promising findings, very little is known about Alzheimer's disease. This disorder has stricken more than 2 million persons in this country, most of whom are elderly. According to current projections, that segment of the population at risk (over age 65) will increase significantly over the next two decades. Under the circumstances, steps should be taken now to avoid the potentially serious public health problems that could result. The Committee recommendation will provide the Institute with sufficient additional funds to increase research on Alzheimer's disease and related dementias above previously planned levels.

Multiple sclerosis

Multiple sclerosis is a disabling and degenerative affliction of the nervous system that attacks the brain and spinal cord system. The Committee remains highly aware of this and other particularly tragic degenerative diseases. Multiple sclerosis is a major crippling disease of young adults and at least 250,000 Americans; and an average of 200 people per week are newly diagnosed. Multiple sclerosis most often strikes people in the prime of their lives—their twenties and thirties—just as young families are being raised and careers are rising. The economic and personal loss associated with this and all degenerative diseases are substantial.

As a result, the Committee intends that a portion of the increase provided for the Institute be allocated to this high priority area. Further, prior to fiscal 1985 hearings the Committee will expect an update of multiple sclerosis research programs including priorities, funding levels, coordination with other institutes, and future goals, as well as NIH-wide funding plans.

Clinical trials

Clinical trials of new drugs or other therapeutic therapies in multiple sclerosis and other neurological diseases are costly because of the unpredictable course of such diseases and the consequent need to follow quite large groups of patients over a long period of time. The only method generally accepted as providing reliable answers to questions about safety and efficacy is the randomized, controlled, double-blind study.

In the past, because of the cost and lack of increased funding, the NINCDS has been able to fund only a few trials in all neurological research areas. The increase provided for the Institute will allow for more clinical trials, and provide the incentive for scientific proposals. With the increase, the Committee has recognized the importance of clinical trials in moving research to a conclusive outcome leading to the diagnosis, cure, or possibly even prevention. At the time of next year's hearing, the Committee will review the efforts of the Institute in this high priority area as well as other catagories where the Institute has placed its emphasis. A specific report of the Institute's coordination with other NIH programs will also be reviewed.

Progress is continuing in enzyme and gene replacement therapy for enzyme deficiency disorders in infants and children. These are a class of disorders marked by excessive buildup of metabolic substances in brain and nervous system tissue caused by lack of genetically controlled enyzme necessary for their disposal.

Enzyme replacement therapy is now being provided to a few children with Gaucher's disease, and ways should be sought, through recombinant DNA techniques, to produce larger quantities of enzyme so that more patients can be helped. Genetic recombination may also hold the potential to directly repair or replace the defective gene.

As Gaucher's disease serves as the prototype for numerous other lipid storage disorders, the Committee encourages NINCDS to concentrate additional resources on enzyme and gene replacement and repair.

The Committee urges that the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke increase its efforts on research that relates to tuberous sclerosis.

The Committee understands that 10 to 15 percent of all Chamorro adult deaths on Guam can be attributed to the rare diseases amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or Parkinsonism dementia. The Committee recognizes a special Federal responsibility to these peoples and believes it important that the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke continue support for its Neurological Disease and Stroke Center on Guam.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1983 comparable appropriation	$270,311,000
1984 appropriation request	280,809,000
House allowance	307,128,000
Committee recommendation	304,228,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $304,228,000 for the

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. This is $23,419,000 more than the administration request and $2,900,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $33,917,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $270,311,000.

The Committee has provided sufficient funds to enable the Institute to support research project grants close to full commitments for noncompeting grants and close to study section recommended levels for new and competing grants. This action will provide for the average NIH levels of support that prevailed prior to 1982.

In addition, the Committee has restored full funding for indirect costs of research, and for other activities proposed for reduction by the April budget revision. The Committe has deferred action on funds for research training awards which require further authorization for fiscal 1984.

The Committee has included $4,000,000 for new research on acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in addition to other funds provided for both new and continuation grants for AIDS in this Institute.

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) conducts and supports research aimed at the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of infectious, allergic, and immunologic diseases. This broad spectrum of diseases includes acquired immune deficiency syndrome, other life-threatening disorders such as encephalitis and hepatitis, and chronic debilitating diseases such as asthma and systemic lupus erythematosus.

Infectious diseases are the most common cause of morbidity in the United States and the most common cause of mortality in the world. They remain one of the most frequent causes of absenteeism from both the workplace and school and, as such, represent a tremendous burden on the economy. Infectious agents continue to emerge as the cause of new diseases, such as Legionnaires' disease, toxic shock syndrome, Lyme disease, and AIDS. In recognition of emerging opportunities, the Committee supports the Institute's development of antiviral drugs and the accelerated development of vaccines for hepatitis, malaria, gonorrhea, and genital herpes.

Our Nation's past investment in basic immunology research, coupled with new techniques, has revealed for the first time the internal processes of the immune system, the body's main defense mechanism against diseases. Such diseases as asthma, allergies, multiple sclerosis, arthritis, lupus, and some forms of diabetes and cancer appear to be directly linked to immunological processes. The Committee urges the Institute to maintain the momentum of its efforts in this vital area of research, which is applicable to so many diseases.

The current AIDS epidemic has brought the importance of the immune system to the attention of all Americans. Scientists believe the syndrome is due to some as yet unidentified infectious agent. Evidence suggests that the agent destroys the protective power of the immune system, leaving the AIDS victim highly susceptible to fatal infectious diseases. Discovering the cause, treatment, and cure for AIDS will undoubtedly greatly enhance research efforts aimed at unraveling the mysteries of the immune system.

Within the increase provided and other available funds, the Committee directs the Institute to strengthen its research efforts against AIDS.

During the hearing, the Committee learned that scientists at one of the congressionally mandated centers for interdisciplinary research on immunologic diseases were among the first to describe AIDS in the scientific literature. Multidisciplinary research has also led to new advances in the transplantation of tissues and organs. The centers accelerate the transfer of biomedical research advances to primary care physicians and their patients, and they play a vital role in strengthening medical school faculty in both basic and clinical research. The Committee recognizes that multidisciplinary research environments provide an excellent opportunity for recent medical graduates to launch new careers in these important clinical areas.

NIAID scientists at the Rocky Mountain Laboratories (RML) recently discovered the cause of Lyme disease, a chronic inflammatory disease characterized by arthritis-type symptoms. Researchers isolated a spiral-shaped bacterium from Lyme disease patients and discovered the bacterium to be transmitted by ticks. RML investigators also conduct research on sexually transmitted diseases (STD's) and slow viruses such as those that may be associated with Alzheimer's disease.

The Committee is pleased to note that progress continues in the area of asthma and allergic diseases. NIAID-supported scientists have identified a new class of substances called leukotrienes, which are released by the body during an allergic attack. Leukotrienes reduce the diameter of the small airway of the lungs, causing the victim to struggle for air. The Committee is advised that this breakthrough will pave the way for additional advances toward the treament and prevention of asthma and the other allergic diseases. Currently, scientists are searching for specific drugs to inhibit the toxic effects of leukotrienes.

Sexually transmitted diseases remain a major concern, affecting one out of every four Americans. While the Committee was pleased to learn about the positive results achieved using the new antiviral drug acyclovir in the treatment of genital herpes, this disease remains a national concern. Recent advances in microbiology and immunology may lead to progress in the treatment and prevention of genital herpes and other STD's. The Committee urges the Institute to continue its efforts toward implementing the research recommendations of the 1980 STD task force.

Through studies on central nervous system disease believed to be caused by slow-acting viruses, NIAID research may lead to a better understanding of degenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease. As noted in other sections of this report, the Committee regards Alzheimer's disease and related dementias with great concern. As yet, medical science has been unable to determine the root cause of Alzheimer's disease; therefore, no avenue of research should be overlooked. The Institute will be expected to continue and strengthen its support of research in this area within the funds provided.

The asthma and allergy centers and the centers for interdisciplinary research on immunologic diseases play a significant role in creating the environment and bringing together the critical knowledge necessary to conduct innovative research in immunology and other related disciplines. To the extent possible the Institute should fully fund this important centers program.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

1983 comparable appropriation	$321,013,000
1984 appropriation request	338,255,000
House allowance	363,444,000
Committee recommendation	370,245,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $370,245,000 for the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. This is $31,990,000 more than the administration request and $6,801,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $49,232,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $321,013,000.

The Committee has provided sufficient funds to enable the Institute to support research project grants close to full commitments for noncompeting grants and close to study section recommended levels for new and competing grants. This action will provide for the average NIH levels of support that prevailed prior to 1982.

In addition, the Committee has restored full funding for indirect costs of research, for research centers, and for other activities proposed for reduction by the April budget revision. The Committee has deferred action on funds for research training awards which require further authorization for fiscal 1984.

The National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) plays a unique and critical role at the National Institutes of Health, supporting the fundamental biomedical research which forms the basis for more disease-targeted studies. This basic research yields the illuminating insights about fundamental life structures and processes vital to progress along all the frontiers of biomedical research. In addition to this enhanced understanding of molecules, cells, genes, and basic physiology, these studies also frequently produce new and better scientific instruments, models, and techniques useful in a broad range of research efforts, and increasingly in clinical and commercial applications. Recombinant DNA technology, cell sorting instruments and techniques, high resolution electron microscopy, and nuclear magnetic resonance technology are but a few examples.

Because scientific developments in genetics and cellular and molecular biology particularly hold out hope of future advances, the Institute devotes about two-thirds of its funds to these two program areas. While great strides have been made in recent years in our understanding of the processes of inheritance and their relationships to disease, this knowledge remains at once rudimentary and tantalizing. For instance, scientists are beginning to map genes in humans—that is, to specify the location on the chromosomes of individual genes, including disease-related ones. However, researchers must still solve the mysteries surrounding how these genes are turned on or off before scientists can truly understand the genetic cause or the specific genetic components of diseases as diverse as cystic fibrosis, schizophrenia, cancer, and hypertension. Genetic material, its function and regulation are clearly more complex than previously suspected. Yet because they seem to be so critical to the etiology of disease, funding priority is given to the genetics program.

Complementing this genetic research, the studies supported by the cellular and molecular basis of disease program are breaking new ground in our understanding of the structure and function of cells and their underlying molecular activity. In fact, all disease involves changes in some or all of the body's cells, and in order to prevent or, failing that, treat disease effectively, it is necessary to know as much as possible about the functions of human cells.

Improved understanding of basic biological mechanisms is also the goal of research supported by the pharmacological sciences and the physiology and biomedical engineering programs of NIGMS. The pharmacological program funds explorations of the molecular and chemical processes involved in the action of drugs—particularly drug metabolism, drug interactions, optimal molecular structures of drugs, and innovative drug delivery systems. The Committee notes that these studies continue to contribute information useful to more effective design and prescription of therapeutic drugs.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

1983 comparable appropriation	$244,859,000
1984 appropriation request	247,295,000
House allowance	265,180,000
Committee recommendation	264,847,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $264,847,000 for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. This is $17,552,000 more than the administration request and $333,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $19,988,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $244,859,000.

The Committee has provided sufficent funds to enable the Institute to support research project grants close to full commitments for noncompeting grants and close to study section recommended levels for new and competing grants. This action will provide for the average NIH levels of support that prevailed prior to 1982.

In addition, the Committee has restored full funding for indirect costs of research, for research centers, and for other activities proposed for reduction by the April budget revision. The Committee has deferred action on funds for research training awards which require further authorization for fiscal 1984.

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) supports research on reproductive and developmental biology, the normal and abnormal processes of pregnancy, fetal and infant development, the health of mothers and children, mental retardation, and the social and behavioral sciences.

The events of fertilization, the 9 months of pregnancy, the hours of labor and delivery, and the first few days of life are the major determinants of whether health or handicap will characterize the lifespan, and whether that lifespan will be measured in minutes, days, or nearly a century. NICHD is the only Institute at the NIH that focuses on developmental and behavioral processes in normal adult men and women.

Problems associated with reproduction and development are among the most significant and costly health problems of our society. Infertility, premature birth, adolescent pregnancy, congenital defects, and mental retardation cost billions of dollars each year in direct health care costs and loss of productivity.

The two leading causes of infant death in the United States are premature births and birth defects. To combat these problems, the NICHD supports and conducts an intensive research program on the normal physiology of pregnancy and fetal development in order to understand better where, when, and how problems develop.

Prematurity is still the country's major problem in maternal and child health. Of the more than 41,000 infants who die each year in the United States, two-thirds are born prematurely, weighing less than 5½ pounds. Of those who survive, permanent physical and mental defects may handicap many.

The Committee is pleased to note that progress is being made in both understanding the causes of prematurity as well as in treating the adverse consequences of pre-term birth.

For example, in a very recent discovery, NICHD-supported researchers have found a substance in human fetal urine that might trigger the onset of labor. If further research confirms this finding, scientists could be much closer to preventing premature labor.

In another new development, other NICHD-supported investigators succeeded in isolating a lung lubricant from amniotic fluid and have used it to treat successfully severe respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) in premature infants. Further studies are evaluating the effectiveness and safety of the procedure before the technique is adopted for wide-scale use. RDS is the single leading cause of death among premature infants; it affects some 45,000 infants each year.

NICHD scientists are attacking birth defects on two fronts: first, they are working to develop treatment techniques, but perhaps more important in the long run, work is going on to prevent the occurrence of these defects.

In the experimental animal, molecular geneticists are learning how genes program the development of large structures such as limbs. In other experiments, NICHD scientists are developing therapies to treat fetal defects before birth. These include direct administration of medicines to the fetus, tissue transplants, and *in utero* surgical repair of certain anatomical defects. The work must proceed rapidly since fetal therapy is now entering the practice of medicine.

Other NICHD research is aimed at understanding the most basic elements of fetal brain development. It is now possible to follow the movement of nerve cells as they form communication circuits. Errors in brain development, which can be caused by genetic, nutritional and other factors, are responsible for most cases of mental retardation.

Some developmental problems are not apparent until the child has left infancy. About 2 million children in the United States fall below the third percentile in height. The Committee is pleased to report that NICHD-supported scientists discovered the structure of growth hormone releasing factor (GRF), a hormone produced in the brain which regulates the production of growth hormone. This enables researchers to understand how the brain controls growth in animals and humans and to explain how psychosocial deprivation can stunt growth in children. In addition to its usefulness in treating growth disorders, GRF has other important potential uses in treating diabetes, wound healing, and burn therapy.

In a major advance in genetic engineering, NICHD-supported scientists have transferred a gene for growth hormone from rats to mice, resulting in mice that grew to twice the normal weight. This is the first time a gene from one species has been successfully transferred into another species and worked in the host species the way it is supposed to work in the donor. This is the opening of a new chapter of molecular biology that will show how genes turn on, or express themselves. Therein lies a new approach for future treatment of both genetic diseases and cancer.

The Committee notes that the reproductive and population sciences program of the NICHD has yielded information that helps individuals make decisions about contraceptive choices and childbearing. For example, NICHD researchers have shown that oral contraceptives have a protective effect against certain cancers and do not increase the occurrence of breast cancer.

The Institute has previously reported that the oral contraceptive has minimal risks for young, healthy women; however, it also has noted that for women over the age of 35, particularly women who smoke, oral contraceptives significantly increase the risk of heart attack and stroke.

In other contraceptive development research, scientists are taking advantage of the finding that LHRH, a naturally occuring brain hormone, can induce ovulation safely and yet, in a different mode of administration, block ovulation and sperm production. Clinical trials, using LHRH analogs (synthetic, modified copies) as contraceptive agents, are now underway in both men and women.

LHRH analogs also are being tested in clinical trials as a treatment for endometriosis, a source of great discomfort for many women and a major cause of infertility. LHRH analogs are also being tested as a possible treatment for polycystic ovarian disease. And in men, LHRH has been shown effective in restoring fertility to some men who were rendered sterile by medical treatments such as chemotherapy for cancer.

Increased understanding of the factors underlying changes in the fertility of individuals and of society is an important part of the NICHD research program. NICHD research has found that a major emerging pattern in our society is the delay of childbearing and a marked increase of first births to women over the age of 30. Delayed childbearing may carry with it a mix of social and economic benefits and increased medical risks. The decision to delay a first birth is related to the decision to delay marriage—a growing phenomenon.

The Committee remains concerned about achieving progress in finding the cause of sudden infant death syndrome which brings death to thousands of infants between 1 and 12 months of age. The Committee long has supported biomedical research in this area and urges the Institute, within the funds made available, to increase its efforts on SIDS. The Committee also directs that prior to fiscal 1985 hearings the Institute provide a report on current progress against SIDS and recommendations for further research in the next fiscal year.

The Committee also has been strongly supportive of research in the areas of Down's syndrome and learning disabilities in children. The Committee expects the Institute to maintain the momentum of its research in these areas through the funds provided in the bill.

Injuries have replaced infectious diseases as the leading cause of death and disability among younger Americans. Half of all Americans aged 1 to 14 who will die in 1983 will die from injuries sustained in car and bicycle accidents, fires, falls, drowning, and ingestion of toxic substances. Fundamental knowledge regarding the prevention of these childhood injuries is essential for understanding what is involved in health endangerment and in development of self-management skills in young children. It is also necessary to develop information on the design of effective programs of child health promotion. The Committee encourages NICHD to expand its support of interdisciplinary studies of the behavioral and developmental factors involved in childhood injury and its prevention. The Committee intends to pursue this issue during fiscal 1985 hearings and requests that NICHD be prepared to discuss long-term strategy at that time.

The Committee's attention has been drawn to the special problems of families with chronically ill children and the need for interdisciplinary research on the resulting psychosocial and medical stresses on the family environment. These problems were the topic of a recent symposium on "Public Policies Affecting Chronically Ill Children and Their Families," cosponsored by the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences and the Institute for Public Policy Studies at Vanderbilt University. The Committee requests that the NICHD review the research recommendations from this conference and report to the Committee prior to fiscal year 1985 hearings on their implications for initiatives in the NICHD program of research for mothers and children, and particularly on studies of mental retardation and developmental disabilities.

Because the Mental Retardation Research Centers have been so productive in the development of methods for prevention of mental retardation and because the economic cost of mental retardation is so high, it is the strong recommendation of this Committee that NICHD continue the core grants which support these centers as long as they remain productive and maintain appropriate standards of research quality.

The core grants provide stability to the centers' operations and allow them to make a valuable contribution in meeting the Presidential goal of reducing the incidence of mental retardation. The Committee recognizes these centers as a valuable resource for research in mental retardation.

The Committee does not intend by its efforts to require maintenance of core support to previously approved centers which do not meet the high standards required of them. Nor does the Committee intend its language to discourage the funding of new applicants, provided their applications are peer reviewed and otherwise judged to meet appropriate scientific standards.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

1983 comparable appropriation	$138,001,000
1984 appropriation request	138,748,000
House allowance	149,600,000
Committee recommendation	151,966,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $151,966,000 for the National Eye Institute. This is $13,218,000 more than the administration request and $2,366,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $13,965,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $138,001,000.

The Committee has provided sufficent funds to enable the Institute to support research project grants close to full commitments for noncompeting grants and close to study section recommended levels for new and competing grants. This action will provide for the average NIH levels of support that prevailed prior to 1982.

In addition, the Committee has restored full funding for indirect costs of research and for other activities proposed for reduction by the April budget revision. The Committee has deferred action on funds for research training awards which require further authorization for fiscal 1984.

Eye diseases and blindness cause suffering, disability, and loss of productivity for millions of people in the United States. The cost to our Nation is enormous. The National Eye Institute helps to reduce these costs through research aimed at improving the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of blinding eye diseases and other disorders affecting the visual system.

An example of a recent research advance that has yielded great benefits in economic and human terms was the announcement last May of the results from a nationwide clinical trial which showed that laser treatment can save the vision of some people with aging-related maculopathy. This eye disease, also called senile macular degeneration, is a leading cause of blindness among the elderly. It has been estimated by NEI that this laser treatment could prevent blindness in 13,000 older Americans annually and save $57,000,000 a year. The Committee also has been apprised of other recent clinical research work using laser treatment in dealing with glaucoma.

The Committee notes the significant research advances in the study of diabetic retinopathy. Years of careful basic research on animal cataracts has led to the identificaton of inhibitors of the enzyme aldose reductase (AR) as potential agents for preventing complications of human diabetes such as cataract, diabetic retinopathy and neuropathy. Recently in pilot studies the AR inhibitor Sorbinil has been shown to reduce and even reverse diabetic neuropathy. Now the Institute is beginning a clinical trial of Sorbinil in diabetic retinopathy.

The Institute has developed a unique program planning process which entails collaboration with the National Advisory Eye Council and panels of subject matter experts. These panels periodically take stock of recent vision research advances and identify areas where there is the greatest need and opportunity for new research. This planning effort has most recently resulted in a multivolume document, "Vision Research—A National Plan: 1983-87" that will serve as a basic management tool in helping to set research priorities. The Committee supports the use of the NEI program planning system as a foundation for making research program decisions and requests that it be kept informed of progress in carrying out this plan.

The Committee notes that the Institute is selectively expanding its intramural research program in priority areas of research. Eye movement studies, gene-related research, neurobiology, and inflammatory eye diseases are important activities. The new NIH Ambulatory Care Research Facility is an important resource that can be optimally utilized by clinical research programs such as that of the NEI in which there are outpatient therapies of great potential.

Basic science has been and should continue to be a mainstay of the research programs in the NEI. The Institute is the second leading supporter of neuroscience research at the NIH. In fact, NEI-supported vision researchers have been at the forefront of the extraordinary progress made in neuroscience in the past decade.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

1983 comparable appropriation	$158,061,000
1984 appropriation request	160,565,000
House allowance	173,627,000
Committee recommendation	172,374,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $172,374,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. This is $11,809,000 more than the administration request and $1,253,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $14,313,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $158,061,000.

The Committee has provided sufficent funds to enable the Institute to support research project grants close to full commitments for noncompeting grants and close to study section recommended levels for new and competing grants. This action will provide for the average NIH levels of support that prevailed prior to 1982.

In addition, the Committee has restored full funding for indirect costs of research, for research centers, and for other activities proposed for reduction by the April budget revision. The Committee has deferred action on funds for research training awards which require further authorization for fiscal 1984.

NIEHS conducts and supports research and training on the effects of environmental agents on human health. The Institute was created in 1966 to increase the pace of scientific investigation into the effects of agents in the environment on human health. NIEHS' goal remains the development of knowledge needed to prevent the broad range of environmentally caused diseases and disorders.

Because of its unique mission, NIEHS scientists, and those supported by the Institute's grants and contracts, have been involved in identifying environmental health threats and assessing the health impact of accidental exposures. A large number of agents have been and are being studied. For example, NIEHS research has improved the understanding of the dangers of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) and asbestos. It has helped answer questions regarding human exposure to compounds such as Agent Orange and kepone. The Institute's research can help provide answers to problems arising from the public's exposure to improperly disposed hazardous wastes and resulting ground water contamination, and the continuing creation of new chemical compounds to which people may be exposed.

Basic research in molecular biology is important in furthering progress toward preventing environmental disease and disability. Understanding how environmental chemicals cause genetic mutations and otherwise alter the behavior of components of individual cells may result in significant medical advances. Scientists will be able to use cells and tissues *in vitro* to assess more accurately the toxicity of agents. As they understand more fully how and why people's bodies respond to chemicals, scientists will be able to improve estimation of dose-response relationships. Tests being developed to assess exposure to toxic chemicals will be helpful in safeguarding against dangerous levels of such exposure. These accomplishments depend on the solid foundation of basic molecular biology research supported and conducted by NIEHS.

Among the benefits of NIEHS research is its utility for regulatory agencies. NIEHS research findings can help regulatory agencies assess risks and set standards to protect the public health. NIEHS coordinates its activities closely with regulatory agencies such as the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Coordination is carried out through a number of interagency coordinating committees. The Committee expects the Institute to maintain a strong coordination effort.

The Institute's applied toxicology research and testing effort provides a majority of the national toxicology program's resources. Although a significant portion of the national toxicology program now involves conducting long-term toxicity studies using rodents, an increasing effort is being made to develop new, faster, and less expensive test methods to identify chemicals which pose a threat to human health and to characterize the nature of that threat. Such tests are needed to meet the challenge of determining possible hazards posed by a steadily growing number of chemical substances to which people are exposed.

NIEHS continues to train people for research careers in the scientific disciplines relevant to environmental health problems. Training programs in toxicology, genetics, pathology, and epidemiology are a unique source of support for research training oriented to the environmental health sciences. Scientists are trained to look at environmental health problems in collaboration with colleagues in related disciplines.

NIEHS also supports nine environmental health sciences centers and four marine and freshwater biomedical centers. These centers foster a multidisciplinary approach to a broad range of environmental health problems and provide a solid base for research and research training as environmental health has emerged as a scientific discipline. These centers are designed to be responsive to emerging environmental health problems. Each center focuses on one or more specific environmental problem or scientific specialty such as the toxicity of fuel combustion byproducts, mutagens, the toxicity of metals, occupational exposures, or environmental and occupational epidemiology. These centers continue to be an important component in the Institute's overall effort to improve the state of knowledge of environmental health problems, thereby opening the door to effective disease prevention.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

1983 comparable appropriation	$91,578,000
1984 appropriation request	97,240,000
House allowance	112,516,000
Committee recommendation	108,584,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $108,584,000 for the National Institute on Aging. This is $11,344,000 more than the administration request but $3,932,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $17,006,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $91,578,000.

The Committee has provided sufficent funds to enable the Institute to support research project grants close to full commitments for noncompeting grants and close to study section recommended levels for new and competing grants. This action will provide for the average NIH levels of support that prevailed prior to 1982.

In addition, the Committee has restored full funding for indirect costs of research and for other activities proposed for reduction by the April budget revision. The Committee has deferred action on funds for research training awards which require further authorization for fiscal 1984.

The number of elderly people in the United States is expected to reach 30 million this decade and to exceed 40 million by 2020. Only by learning more about the processes of aging itself and the difficulties and changes that occur with aging, can we promote the health and well-being of the Nation's elderly.

The Committee recognizes the vast demographic impact an aging population can have, as well as the social, economic, and moral issues which it raises. The Committee, therefore, strongly supports research into the processes of aging, and the causes and prevention of diseases and disorders associated with aging. New knowledge is leading to a better understanding of the mechanisms of aging and how to prevent and treat age-related disorders. A significant example, which has been extremely well documented in the NIA's recent special report to Congress on "Senile Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type," is the progress which has been made toward improved understanding of that terrible disease. Approximately 3 to 4 million elderly Americans suffer from some type of dementia. Some 2,000,000 of these have senile dementia of the Alzheimer's type (SDAT), which results in severe intellectual deterioration and an inability to carry out normal daily tasks.

Recent research findings are providing insights into the possible causes of SDAT and show promise for ameliorating these disorders. Scientists have found that the brains of senile dementia victims have a reduced ability to synthesize and release neurotransmittors—chemicals which enable brain cells to communicate with each other. Another study indicates that a key enzyme involved in the breakdown of glucose, the main source of energy for the brain, appears to be defective. There also appears to be a link between formation of abnormal proteins in the brain and the level of aluminum and calcium inside the brain cell. It has been proposed that these abnormal changes may be due to the inability of brain cells to regulate calcium levels within the cell.

During its hearings, the Committee learned that Alzheimer's disease has become a major priority for research by NIA. However, in light of the serious and far-reaching implications of this disorder, the Committee believes that a considerable expansion of research is called for. Toward this end, the Committee directs that additional funds be made available wherever possible to strengthen this research.

The Committee also directs that the Institute examine the possibility of creating three or more specialized centers to conduct basic research on Alzheimer's disease and related dementias, and report the findings to the Committee prior to fiscal year 1985 hearings. Such centers could be used to bring together investigators from various scientific disciplines to work on problems of mutual interest that could speed progress toward finding a cause and possible treatment for this devastating illness.

The NIA Laboratory of Neurosciences is examining cerebral metabolic changes which occur in the normal brain with age and with dementia. Glucose metabolism is one of three major interrelated meaures of brain activity—the other two being brain blood flow and oxygen consumption. NIA investigators have found no significant age-related alterations in brain glucose metabolism. These studies suggest that the healthy aged brain is as active and efficient as the healthy young brain.

The Committee was pleased to hear that NIA has obtained use of a six-bed patient care unit for study of the neurosciences, and will follow with interest the clinical research pursued by the laboratory.

The Committee fully supports the NIA's research efforts in the promotion of health and effective functioning. Such research can be expected to substantially improve the ability of older persons to live independently within the community and to maintain relatively good health. Several lines of investigation are being pursued. These include research on the role of physical activity in health promotion and in prevention of premature physical decline; the role nutrition plays in the aging process and diseases associated with old age; and how menopause, as part of the aging process in healthy women, is affected by the interaction of biological and psychosocial factors impacting on the health and well-being of women in their middle years.

A major goal of the NIA is to determine how and why individuals age, why they develop the physical and psychological changes associated with aging, and why they manifest the diseases statistically associated with older age groups. As the processes of aging become more fully understood, researchers will be able to identify biomarkers, or indices of aging, which can be used to evaluate interventions designed to slow or delay onset of biological and psychological aging. A number of interventions currently show promise.

Recent studies indicate that hip fractures may be prevented through interventions such as exercise, administration of calcium and vitamin D, or behavioral intervention. Behavioral experiments with older persons show that memory and cognitive functioning can often be maintained at earlier levels while even reaction time, traditionally viewed as biologically determined, can be markedly improved through training. Behavioral treatments in the control of urinary incontinence indicate that learned bladder control is frequently possible.

The family provides the major system for emotional and physical support and care of older people; and an effectively functioning kinship system has important implications for the health and well-being of people in their middle and later years as well as the long-term care of the frail elderly.

The Committee is pleased with the emphasis NIA has placed on developing the field of geriatrics and gerontology through the utilization of several special award mechanisms. The most recent of these, the teaching nursing home award, provides an excellent opportunity for developing geriatric research. NIA made two awards in fiscal year 1982 and will make additional awards in fiscal year 1983. Funded projects include studies on senile dementia, osteoarthritis and gait disorders, urinary tract infections, cognitive therapy for stroke rehabilitation, and sleep apnea.

The Committee remains impressed with the importance of the teaching nursing home demonstration program both as to the quality of care that can be provided to our Nation's elderly and as to the cost-savings implications involved. The Committee is especially interested in insuring that our Nation's schools of nursing continue to be viewed as active participants in this endeavor.

RESEARCH RESOURCES

1983 comparable appropriation	$213,209,000
1984 appropriation request	201,117,000
House allowance	253,824,000
Committee recommendation	230,031,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $230,031,000 for research resources. This is $28,914,000 more than the administration request and $23,793,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $16,822,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $213,209,000.

The Committee has restored full funding for indirect costs of research, for biomedical research support grants, for general clinical research centers, and for other activities proposed for reduction by the

April budget revision. The Committee has deferred action on funds for research training awards which require further authorization for fiscal 1984.

The purpose of the Division of Research Resources is to strengthen and enhance the Nation's capacity for research investigation of the causes, cure, and prevention of disease by assuring optimal research environments, facilities, instruments, and trained manpower. These resources play an important role in assisting biomedical research investigators in the search for new knowledge about fundamental, health-related processes.

In 1982 more than 5,100 NIH research grants at a cost of over $650,000,000 were awarded to institutions whose investigators made use of the research resources provided by DRR. Thus, research investigations related to some 27 percent of the NIH research grant portfolio were facilitated by DRR-funded resources. These resources are multicategorical in nature, and the investigators using them conduct research spanning the biomedical sciences.

In recent years, DRR has provided researchers with instruments that can image cancer cells in three dimensions, microsensors that can monitor heart rhythms *in vivo* or monitor newborn infants susceptible to sudden infant death syndrome; there are mass spectrometers that can provide rapid automated analysis of several hundred stable isotope samples per day, and computer systems that can analyze data relating to studies of drugs being developed to control cardiac arrhythmias.

The Division is organized into five distinct program activities. The clinical research program provides for development and maintenance of specialized clincial research environments within larger hospitals. The biotechnology resources program provides access to the latest technologies from the physical sciences, mathematics, and engineering. The laboratory animal sciences and primate research program provides laboratory animals and supports projects aimed at the most effective use of animals in research; further, support is provided for the national primate research centers and for a number of animal colonies.

The biomedical research support program, for which the Committee has restored funds cut in the April budget, enables institutions to conduct their biomedical research programs more efficiently and effectively, deciding locally how best to use these flexible funds for equipment and facilities, pilot research, support of new investigators, and for emergency research needs. The biomedical research support shared instrument grant program provides state-of-the-art research instruments to enable the research community to cope with rapid technological advances in instrumentation and the rapid rate of obsolescence of existing equipment.

The minority biomedical research support program increases the participation of ethnic minority students and faculty in the biomedical sciences and health professions, and strengthens the research and research training capabilities of minority institutions.

Within the clinical research program, the general clinical research centers, to which funds also have been restored, provide the clinical settings for investigators conducting basic research supported by research project grants awarded by the categorical institutes. These centers provide a mechanism for the transfer of basic research knowledge into clinical applications. The research conducted within the centers contributes to major health initiatives in the areas of nutrition, diabetes, digestive diseases, and prevention research, among others. The centers also provide an ideal setting for attracting, training, and retaining research-oriented clincial manpower.

Biotechnology resources are both regional and national in scope and provide a unique opportunity for researchers to gain access to specialized technologies often not available at their own institutions. In addition to developing new research technologies and methods, this program helps to alleviate instrumentation shortages and obsolescence in laboratories conducting federally supported biomedical research.

In the report accompanying the fiscal year 1983 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill (Senate Report 97–680), the Committee expressed concerns about the Department's proposal to increase the eligibility threshold from $200,000 to $500,000 to qualify for biomedical research support grants.

The Committee remains concerned about the Department's recommendation to increase the threshold to qualify for biomedical research support grants from the $200,000 level of last year. The Committee has been informed that any significant increase in the threshold would preclude all schools of nursing from receiving support and would have similar adverse consequences on smaller schools of pharmacy and dentistry. It is the Committee's judgment that this would be a serious setback to our Nation's biomedical research community; it is the Committee's view that it is our Nation's small institutions that frequently come forth with the most creative proposals. Accordingly, NIH is directed to insure that small educational institutions will remain eligible for support during this fiscal year. The Committee has great difficulty understanding how this can occur unless the threshold level is maintained at $200,000 and directs that it be held at $200,000.

The Committee is pleased with the success of the shared instrumentation grant program to date, and also with the Division's decision to initiate a shared instrumentation activity in the minority biomedical research support program. The Committee urges the Division to continue to place high priority on its efforts to address the problem of instrumentation obsolescence and shortage throughout divisional activities.

The Committee finds it encouraging that faculty and students from institutions supported by the minority biomedical research support program are making an increased number of presentations at scientific meetings and that a large percentage of current MBRS graduates choose to go on to graduate school, or to medical or dental school. Most of the rest accept jobs in a field related to health or health research. The shared instrumentation grant initiative has been well received at MBRS institutions so far, as evidenced by the receipt of 41 applications in 1983. It is expected that this activity will enhance the research environment at the MBRS institutions by significantly upgrading research equipment.

The Committee is especially concerned that native American peoples (including Native American Pacific Islanders) are actively encouraged to pursue biomedical research careers.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER

1983 comparable appropriation	$10,147,000
1984 appropriation request	9,189,000
House allowance	11,584,000
Committee recommendation	11,088,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $11,088,000 for the John E. Fogarty International Center. This is $1,899,000 more than the administration request and $496,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $941,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $10,147,000.

Based on studies conducted at the Committee's request by the General Accounting Office and the Office of Technology Assessment, the Committee has rejected the administration's proposal to terminate funding for the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory in Panama and has restored the $1,899,000 that is needed.

The John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences (FIC) is concerned with the advancement of knowledge about disease processes on a global scale. While the Center shares this goal with the other bureaus, institutes, and divisions of the National Institutes of Health, the FIC is the only NIH component with an explicit international mission.

A primary objective of the FIC continues to be the development and strengthening of relationships between the U.S. biomedical research community and those of other countries, enabling the United States to draw upon innovative ideas and unique resources in its efforts to deal with difficult problems of disease and disability.

The FIC accomplishes this objective by stimulating and supporting exchanges of scientisits through its fellowship and bilateral exchange programs. It also maintains liaison with international and multinational health organizations, such as the European Medical Research Councils, the World Health Organization, and the Pan American Health Organization.

The Committee notes the progress that the Center's advanced studies program has made in its attempts to focus world attention upon the potential for the eradication of certain diseases. Recent efforts in this area have centered on two diseases—measles and polio—and have stimulated United States, foreign, and multinational health organizations to increase their efforts to control these diseases.

These eradication or control efforts by governments can be cost effective; by preventing disease, they can save millions of dollars and eliminate human suffering, costly long-term treatment, and lifelong supportive care. The Committee understands that the FIC will extend these studies in 1984 by assembling experts to explore the feasibility of controlling or eradicating other important diseases, including congenital rubella and yaws. The Center also plans to broaden its studies of international policy issues in the biomedical sciences and concentrate world attention on another major problem in 1984—the increase of antibiotic-resistant strains of infectious microorganisms.

Another component of the advanced studies program, the Fogarty scholars-in-residence program, brings together scientists from the United States and foreign countries with senior NIH scientists to work on specific projects of importance to the NIH. Through this collaboration, new ideas or new avenues of research are devised. These scholars, who are international authorities in their field, provide valuable contributions and stimulus to the programs of the NIH.

The FIC makes a substantial contribution to the development and improvement of international collaboration in the biomedical sciences through its fellowship programs. International research fellowships are awarded to foreign scientists who wish to pursue collaborative research projects in the health sciences with a U.S. sponsor. Foreign scientists who receive these fellowships conduct research in the laboratories of distinguished scientists throughout the United States. Together they investigate research problems of mutual interest. These initial cooperative efforts form the basis for long-term international collaboration.

The Center also provides research opportunities for U.S. scientists to collaborate with outstanding foreign scientists through its senior international fellowship program. The U.S. scientists who are selected for these awards are among the best in their chosen fields of study. This program facilitates the exchange of ideas and information about the latest advances in the health sciences, and/or takes advantage of new knowledge without unnecessarily duplicating scarce resources. The resulting collaboration, begun in the foreign laboratory, continues long after the U.S. scientists return home, in effect doubling the resources that are directed toward the solution of common problems.

The NIH is acknowledged as the world's leader in biomedical research not only because of its extensive grant program, but also because of its preeminent intramural research programs in Bethesda. The NIH maintains this leadership throughout the world through its involvement in 43 bilateral agreements with 27 countries with varying levels of participation in science and technology objectives. Fogarty coordinates these activities on behalf of the NIH and serves as the liaison between the NIH and other agencies and offices of the Department of Health and Human Services, as well as the Department of State, other Federal agencies, and international health organizations.

Gorgas Memorial Laboratory

In its April revision of the fiscal year 1984 NIH budget, the administration proposed no further funding of the Gorgas Memorial Institute, and its research arm, the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory in Panama, which are authorized by Congress to get up to $2,000,000 annually from the Federal Government for research in tropical diseases. Because the core support appropriation represents about three-fourths of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory's total budget, the proposal, if adopted, could result in shutting down the facility.

Following submission of the administration's revised budget, the Committee requested the General Accounting Office (GAO) and the

Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) to review the work and the role of the organization.

While the GAO took no position on whether to continue funding Gorgas, it stated in its report that "no evidence surfaced which would support terminating U.S. funding" on grounds that the laboratory's research isn't needed, is duplicative, or is of a poor quality. The report did cite Gorgas' need to broaden its financial base, and said there is need for a formalized planning and review process at the institute and laboratory.

The GAO report stated that Gorgas provides necessary research support for the Army and trains Navy doctors in tropical medicine. If Gorgas were closed for lack of funding, according to the report, these activities would have to be duplicated at equal or greater cost by the military. In addition, the Centers for Disease Control uses Gorgas to provide disease surveillance related to preventing the spread of yellow fever to the United States.

In a July 23 letter to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, according to the GAO report, the Secretary of State said that failure to adequately fund Gorgas "would be quite inconsistent" with our policies toward Panama and the troubled Central American region. He urged a review of the matter "with a view to continuing adequate funding" for Gorgas.

The report said the termination of funding also could bolster the role of Cuba in training health professionals at its Institute of Tropical Medicine in Havana. According to GAO, closing Gorgas would leave the Cuban facility as the only remaining Spanish-speaking reference center for tropical diseases in the Caribbean. This, a State Department official told GAO, could attract undue attention to the Cuban institute which "could be disadvantageous to the United States."

OTA found that the overall scientific quality of the Gorgas laboratory is high, especially in view of the facility's status as a research laboratory located in the tropics. OTA also found that a large majority of the Laboratory's research is highly or adequately relevant to the health problems of Panama, the tropical American region, U.S. interests, and both the advancement of scientific knowledge and the field of tropical medicine in general.

Based on this evidence, OTA concluded that the benefits of supporting Gorgas justify the relatively small amount of money required to keep it operating. If support is withdrawn, this probably would not save the amount of the approximately $2,000,000 appropriation, since other Federal agencies, such as the Department of Defense, may need to conduct or support the type of research carried out at Gorgas. DOD relies heavily on Gorgas for testing antimalarial drugs, according to OTA.

OTA notes that Gorgas is in danger of terminating at a time when U.S. interest in Latin America is very high and when tropical diseases have become relevant to the health of Americans. For, as the study indicates, the danger of contracting such diseases increases with the growth of international travel and U.S. multinational corporations, the rising influx of refugees from the tropics and U.S. military activities in such areas.

OTA points out that some of Gorgas' problems stem from uncertain funding. For example, unstable funding may have kept individual scientists from joining the Laboratory or becoming visiting scientists, and also may have kept U.S. universities from collaborating with GML on research projects.

The Committee was impressed with the findings of the GAO and OTA studies of Gorgas and believes they provide a strong justification for restoring the $1,899,000 appropriation the administration proposed to use for other purposes. However, the studies were replete with recommendations that, among other matters, Gorgas strengthen its financial base, do long-range planning and do a better job of scientific review of its projects. The Committee directs Gorgas to review the studies and to provide it with a report prior to fiscal 1985 hearings as to how it plans to implement the recommendations made by GAO and OTA.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

1983 comparable appropriation	$44,802,000
1984 appropriation request	41,963,000
House allowance	42,263,000
Committee recommendation	41,963,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $41,963,000 for the National Library of Medicine. This is the same as the administration request and $300,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $2,839,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $44,802,000.

The National Library of Medicine has a congressional mandate to apply its resources broadly to the support of biomedical research, education, and patient care. In the 145 years of its history, NLM has developed and expanded its role as an innovator in providing library services. It maintains the Nation's medical bibliographic apparatus. It has succeeded in utilizing new and developing technologies and extended the availability of its services thereby establishing itself as the world's premier biomedical information center.

Last year more than 2 million searches were performed on NLM's computerized bibliographic search and retrieval system known as MEDLARS. More than 2,000 medical institutions are members of a network of users. This online network through which access to the biomedical information is provided, constitutes the world's largest scientific bibliographic retrieval system.

The Committee notes NLM's continued work on its new third generation medical literature analysis and retrieval system (MEDLARS III) which will automate and improve such library functions as ordering, receiving, and cataloging materials in the collection. The implementation of MEDLARS III, which will become operational in fiscal year 1984, will enable NLM to replace manual systems with swifter and more efficient automated processing techniques, thus providing improved access to NLM resources.

The Committee continues to support NLM's pioneering efforts in harnessing computers in the service of medical bibliography and recognizes that these applications have increased the range and quality of information services offered by the Library and have greatly improved their cost effectiveness.

Currently, through the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce, NLM collects fees from users of its MEDLARS services. This revenue is used to pay accessing costs of the system that are not included in the NLM appropriation. Any excess between revenues and expenditures is returned to the U.S. Treasury. NLM's present arrangement with NTIS should be continued.

The regional medical library (RML) network, through which the Nation's health-science libraries cooperate in sharing their resources, underwent a major reconfiguration in 1982, reducing the number of regional libraries from 11 to 7. Authorized by the Medical Library Assistance Act (MLAA), this program provided nearly 2 million documents to health professionals through its network of over 3,000 medical libraries during the past year. The Committee expects under the new configuration that the quality of service to health professionals will be maintained.

NLM's training and research programs in the application of computer science to medical research will receive continued support. This is essential to the effort to translate research results to clinical practice. A recently begun priority program will assist academic health science centers in the development of integrated information resource management systems and services.

The toxicology information program provides specialized information services concerned with the effects of drugs and chemicals on people and the environment. Access to specialized online data bases is provided to users in Government, research and educational institutions, and industry so that they can rapidly retrieve information on the toxicity of such substances.

The rapid and spectacular advances in medical science and technology have given rise to many perplexing issues in biomedical ethics such as living wills, appropriate treatment and care of severely handicapped newborn infants, research involving human subjects, and human uses of genetic technologies. Therefore, the Committee assigns a high priority to NLM's program of extramural support for a bioethics library and information retrieval system, and encourages that $300,000 be awarded competitively to cover the operating costs of a library, housing comprehensive information on bioethcial issues as a national reference center.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

1983 comparable appropriation	$17,500,000
1984 appropriation request	19,900,000
House allowance	24,980,000
Committee recommendation	25,100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $25,100,000 for buildings and facilities. This is $5,200,000 more than the administration request and $120,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $7,600,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $17,500,000.

The Committee has included $1,000,000 to remove handicapped barriers within NIH buildings in compliance with Public Law 90–480. This item was included in the January budget but dropped in the April budget revision. Also included in the Committee recommendation is $4,200,000 for purchase of an 11-acre parcel of land adjoining the NIH campus in Bethesda, Md.

This appropriation provides for the design, construction, improvement, and major repair of the building and support facilities of the National Institutes of Health.

Of the total amount provided, $6,500,000 is for the program to renovate the main part of the Clinical Center in Bethesda, a facility which has been operational for approximately 30 years and is in need of life safety code, functional, and environmental improvements.

Funds of $8,000,000 are provided for the completion of the Building 8 renovation and the design of Building 4. This is part of a long-term rehabilitation effort to upgrade six laboratory buildings which have been operational for approximately 40 years.

Funds of $1,200,000 are for the planning and installation of two air-conditioning chillers in the central refrigeration plant. The original seven air-conditioning chillers at NIH are 30 years old and have a high potential for a major failure.

Funds of $1,620,000 are provided for routine repair and improvements in the electrical, mechanical, and structural components of buildings at NIH installations at Bethesda, the Poolesville animal farm, the Gerontology Research Center in Baltimore, the Rocky Mountain Laboratory at Hamilton, Mont., and at other NIH field stations. The appropriation also includes $2,580,000 for repairs and improvements to meet program requirements resulting from changes in research activities. Total funding for repair and improvement is $4,200,000.

The appropriation also includes $4,200,000 for purchase of the 11-acre parcel of land and improvements at 9001 Georgetown Road, Bethesda, Md., now owned by the Order of the Visitation. This parcel is at the western edge of the 300-acre NIH campus. In 1948, 50 acres of the present NIH property were bought from the Sisters of the Visitation to make possible the construction of the Warren G. Magnuson Clinical Center. The 11-acre parcel was spared, since it was the site of the Sisters' convent. Last year it was decided to close the convent and offer the property for sale. The Committee believes it is timely and appropriate to acquire the 11-acre site and the convent building. This is the only parcel of land contiguous to the NIH campus that is not already heavily developed. It is strategically located near the Clinical Center and will be of great value in the development of the NIH clinical and laboratory research program in future years.

The convent building, with 43,000 gross square feet, can be put to use almost immediately, with modest renovations, to consolidate on the campus research in epidemiology and the behavioral sciences, to provide a focus for research conferences or for other uses deemed appropriate by NIH.

The Committee understands that the current appraised value of this property is about $4,200,000. The Committee will expect a report from NIH upon completion of the acquisition.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

1983 comparable appropriation	$25,748,000
1984 appropriation request	26,720,000
House allowance	26,779,000
Committee recommendation	26,720,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $26,720,000 for the Office of the Director. This is the same as the administration request and $59,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $972,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $25,748,000.

The appropriation for the Office of the Director supports the central administration and policy offices of the National Institutes of Health. Specifically, the offices included are those responsible for intramural and extramural research policy development, medical applications of research, protection from research risks, communications, program planning and evaluation, equal opportunity, contract and grant administration, management policy, investigation and review, and financial and personnel management.

The increase over the 1983 level is for mandatory items.

The Committee was distressed to learn that in spite of its continuous urging that greater attention be given to the contributions that can be made by the nursing profession that the NIH has consistently down played their role. For example, currently only 15 members of the nursing profession have been appointed to public advisory committees. Similarly, less than $1,500,000 of the total NIH budget goes to schools of nursing. Finally, the Committee understands that less than 2 percent of the National Research Service (fellowship) awards are targeted for nursing. The Committee once again directs the NIH to give greater attention to the contributions that professional nurse scientists and clinicians can, and do, make to our Nation's health care programs and to make a concerted effort to increase their participation in the NIH programs during the next fiscal year.

The Committee continues to be impressed by the importance of various prevention and behavioral medicine initiatives to our Nation's overall health programs. Last year, the Committee expressed its strong interest in having the Department give a high priority to addressing the numerous recommendations contained in the Institute of Medicine's report "Health and Behavior: Frontiers of Research in the Biobehavioral Sciences." The Committee further understands that the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) has been given the lead in developing appropriate intervention strategies. The findings of the Institute of Medicine's report very closely parallel those contained in "Healthy People: The Surgeon General's Report on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (1979)." The Committee directs NIH and ADAMHA to continue to give these documents very high priority and to report back to the Committee prior to fiscal 1985 hearings what actions it has taken in response to the Committee's directives.

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH

1983 comparable appropriation	$792,007,000
1984 appropriation request	[1] 771,152,000
House allowance	799,202,000
Committee recommendation	835,581,000

[1] Includes $430,000,000 for ADAMHA block grant and $1,028,000 for program support, requested under the account "Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health", but does not include $17,702,000 for training activities for which an authorization is required.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $835,581,000 for alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health activities. The amount recommended is $36,379,000 more than the House allowance for items considered by the House and Senate, $64,429,000 more than the budget request, and $43,574,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1983 appropriation.

The mission of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) is to develop an understanding of and to address alcoholism, drug abuse, and a range of mental illnesses. Toward these goals, ADAMHA maintains intramural research facilities and awards project grants and contracts in support of extramural research, research training, and prevention programs. Additionally, ADAMHA provides technical assistance to States and communities as they establish and operate alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health programs, and serves as the major Federal agency in educating the public about these problems.

The agency consists of three institutes which have direct programmatic responsibility for the ADAMHA health areas and provide policy guidance in the development and administration of ADAMHA programs. They are: the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). Each of these institutes is divided into research, training, and program support components. The Committee recommends that in fiscal 1984, the alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health block grant continue to be administered within ADAMHA, rather than by the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health as proposed by the administration. Separate accounts are also provided for overall agency administration, for the ADAMHA services block grant, and for intramural research, facilities repair and renovation.

The Committee is pleased with the good-faith effort of ADAMHA to appoint more professional nurses to its various public advisory committees. The Committee, for example, is aware of the administration's memorandum to the three institute heads to pursue the Committee's directive vigorously. The Committee continues to believe that further progress can be made and urges ADAMHA to carefully review those advisory committees, that to date, it has felt cannot utilize nurse participation. It is the Committee's view that the nursing profession has a great deal to offer the ADAMHA committees, especially with the preventive and psychosocial approach to quality health care taken by the profession.

Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health block grant

For the alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health block grant, the Committee recommends $469,000,000, the same as the amount provided in fiscal year 1983. The amount recommended is $30,000,000 more than the House allowance and $39,000,000 more than the budget request.

This block grant was established by the Congress as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, which consolidated all mental health and substance abuse service programs into a single grant to be administered by the States. It was believed that this approach would allow States the opportunity to develop appropriate treatment and prevention programs tailored to the special needs of their population. The amount recommended by the Committee maintains the fiscal year 1983 appropriated levels, including the amounts provided under the emergency jobs supplemental (Public Law 98–8), enacted in March 1983. The Committee believes that although there has been improvement in the unemployment rate, State and local resources devoted to the complex problems addressed by this block grant continue to be strained due to the state of the economy. Therefore, the Committee recommends continued funding at the level of the emergency jobs appropriation. By continuing to fund this block grant under the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, the Committee again is expressing its view that the program be administered by the agency with programmatic expertise.

The Committee remains concerned that the allocation formula for distribution of alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health funds is inadequate and has resulted in several States receiving disproportionally low allocations. Unfortunately, the report of the Secretary of Health and Human Services on the inequities in the block grant failed to provide recommendations for eliminating these anomalies. While the Committee recognizes that responsibility for establishing the allocation formula rests with the authorizing committee, the Committee expects the Department to work closely with the Congress during the consideration of the reauthorization legislation for the block grant next year to assure that these anomalies are eliminated and that all States are treated fairly within the block grant's total allotment.

Mental health community support program

The Committee concurs with the administration in providing no funds for the categorical community support program. The Committee understands that, in establishing the ADAMHA block grant, the intent of Congress was to consolidate all formerly categorical service programs in the alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health areas, and does not believe it appropriate to continue this separate categorical program.

The Committee recognizes that the community support program has been successful in demonstrating effective ways to care for chronic mental patients who are deinstitutionalized into local communities. In recommending an appropriation for the ADAMHA block grant at the level of the March jobs supplemental, the Committee has provided the States with additional resources to continue CSP demonstrations on their own or through community mental health agencies, or to establish ongoing programs based on successful demonstrations.

Mental health research

The Committee recommends an appropriaton of $174,471,000 for mental health research, an increase of $22,171,000 over the comparable 1983 appropriation. The amount recommended is $2,338,000 more than the House allowance and the budget estimate. The increase in the budget request reflects the policy of the Committee to restore proposed reductions in indirect costs for regular research grants. The Committee is encouraged by the increased commitment of the administration to mental health research. Grants will be awarded and research conducted in such priority areas as brain and behavior; prevention; childhood disorders; schizophrenia; and depression. The levels of funding recommended will support 277 extramural research grants in fiscal year 1984, an increase of 79 over 1983. The intramural research program will be supported at the current level of operations, and will support new research in the area of positron emission tomography.

Mental health training

The Committee has deferred consideration of the budget request for research training, pending passage by the Senate of an authorization for fiscal year 1984.

For clinical training, the Committee recommends $21,500,000, the same as the 1983 appropriation and $1,500,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee continues to feel that there is a significant need for Federal training support for our Nation's mental health professionals and, thus cannot support the administration's proposal to terminate this program. Existing continuation grants which are consistent with priorities or are of an innovative quality should be renewed. A high priority should be attached to the promotion of rigorously tested cost-effective models of training.

The Committee directs NIMH to insure that these funds are allocated among each of the four traditional mental health disciplines—psychiatric nursing, psychiatry, psychology, and social work—in an equitable manner. This has been a source of interest in the past for both the Committee and representatives of the various nonphysician disciplines. The Committee expects NIMH to report its methodology for determining the distribution of funds pursuant to the Committee's directive.

The Committee is concerned that NIMH give significant priority to the minority fellowship program, the State manpower development program, and the paraprofessional training programs to the extent resources permit. The Committee believes that training efforts should be focused on those populations (such as children, minorities, and the elderly) who have clearly demonstrated unique needs. The Committee is concerned by reports of the numbers of citizens who are incarcerated in our Nation's jails. For example, the Committee understands that many chronic mental patients, who prior to the deinstitutionalization movement would have been in State hospitals, are now in jails. The National Commission on Correctional Health Care has reported that approximately 35 percent of all jails face prisoner class action lawsuits alleging inadequate health care. It has been estimated that 6.2 million citizens, in need of mental health care, are incarcerated each year. The Committee directs NIMH to report on the resources being devoted to training efforts to meet this specialized need.

The Committee continues to be concerned that NIMH insure that trainees in each of the mental health disciplines who receive Federal support meet the payback requirement under which those receiving financial support would be obligated to serve time with underserved populations or in underserved areas. The Committee recognizes there is a disparity among the different disciplines and that significant questions have been raised regarding the need for this requirement for psychiatry in particular. The Committee believes that the establishment of a formal policy by NIMH would serve to clarify this issue and delineate the standards which will be applied. The Committee notes that it is presently awaiting reports from the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress regarding this issue and expects to explore it in more detail during hearings on the fiscal year 1985 budget request.

Mental health program support

The Committee recommends $32,688,000 for program support, which is the same as the administration request and the House allowance, and is an increase of $77,000 over the 1983 level. This will permit NIMH to meet mandatory increases; to track national trends in service needs and the utilization of mental health personnel; to support initiatives relating to prevention of mental illness; and to insure that the dollars invested in research are translated into findings which are quickly made available to the mental health community.

Drug abuse research

For drug abuse research, the Committee recommends $57,178,000, an increase of $5,178,000 over the House allowance, $1,018,000 over the budget request and $9,404,000 in the 1983 level. The increase over the budget will reinstate the proposed reduction in indirect costs.

The recommendation for fiscal year 1984 permits expansion of NIDA's program in both basic and applied research, allowing for 131 new and competing project grants—a 33-percent increase over fiscal year 1983.

Research to be supported will focus on selected new initiatives on the biological, behavioral, and psychological factors involved in drug abuse; the collection and analysis of epidemiological data; and the development of more effective prevention and treatment methodologies. Special emphasis will be placed on research on marihuana, cocaine, and other stimulants. Another major initiative will involve an expansion of ongoing research to develop portable drug detection systems that can be used by the private sector, police departments, and the military. Other initiatives include the development of more effective approaches to the prevention of drug abuse, studies of drug effects on the brain and nervous system with an emphasis on marihuana, the development of more effective treatment agents for opiate abuse and other abused drugs, clarification of the health effects of opiate use, and studies of drug interactions.

Drug abuse training

The Committee has deferred consideration of the budget request for drug abuse training pending passage by the Senate of an authorization for fiscal year 1984.

Drug abuse program support

The Committee recommends an appropriaton of $14,556,000 for drug abuse program support. The amount recommended is the same as the House allowance and the administration's request. This is an increase of $1,281,000 over the fiscal year 1983 appropriation. In addition to providing support for planning, coordination, analysis, evaluation, and general administrative management services for the Institute's research and training programs, this activity supports data analysis, prevention, research dissemination, and program collaboration activities. The Committee recommendation will fund all mandatory increases and allow for expansion of activities in direct operations areas including: replacing computer equipment necessary for processing and analyzing the Institute's epidemiological projects and data submitted voluntarily by States; increasing the ability of the National Clearinghouse on Drug Abuse to respond to inquiries for technical information about prevention programs; and expanding collaborative efforts with other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and private organizations in the development of prevention and treatment programs.

Alcoholism research

In the area of alcoholism research, the Committee recommends $46,363,000, an increase of $12,879,000 over fiscal year 1983 appropriations. The amount recommended is $6,363,000 more than the House allowance and $573,000 more than the budget estimate. The increase over the budget request represents the restoration of the proposed reduction in indirect costs.

The National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), established in 1971, is engaged in the development of a national alcohol research capacity, capable of building a knowledge base which can lead ultimately to the prevention of alcoholism and alcohol abuse. In this effort, the NIAAA supports a program of scientific studies that addresses the disease of alcoholism as well as the broader range of alcohol-related problems, drawing on the methodologies and expertise of both the biomedical and behavioral disciplines.

The Committee notes that a recent study by the Office of Technology Assessment on the effectiveness and costs of alcoholism treatment concludes that "further research is needed to specify how to match patient to treatment and setting." The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee by March 31 on steps being taken to support research leading to the development of a standardized patient placement system to match alcoholics with the appropriate level of care corresponding to the stage and/or severity of the disease upon diagnosis and admission. The Committee has approved the administration's requested increase of $1,034,000 (26 percent) in the current treament and treatment assessment research budget and urges the Department to devote a portion of these added funds to patient placement research.

The funding level recommended will allow for increased support for investigator-initiated research, providing for 92 new and competing project grants as well as an increase of $1,045,000 in the Institute's epidemiological research program. Priorities for 1984 include research into inherited biochemical and physiological factors that make an individual susceptible to alcoholism and studies to determine the association of enzyme expression with alcohol drinking behavior. In 1984, the Institute will be expanding research in the treatment and prevention of alcoholism. The 1984 intramural program also includes funds for two surveys on alcohol use among young people and will support three new positions associated with increased research activity.

The Committee is distressed to learn that contrary to the interest expressed by the authorization and Appropriations Committees, apparently no funds will be targeted this year to the Native Hawaiian population. These native American people have very serious and life-threatening alcoholism problems. Reports from Hawaii indicate that although Native Hawaiians constitute 22.6 percent of those in need of treatment, only 7 percent actually receive care. Alcoholism is undoubtedly also related to the numerous other social and health problems which Hawaiians experience. Accordingly, NIAAA is again directed to make this a priority area in the forthcoming year. With the increases in funding available in fiscal year 1984, the Committee anticipates that this will be done promptly.

Alcoholism research training

The Committee has deferred consideraton of the budget request for alcoholism research training pending passage by the Senate of an authorization for fiscal year 1984.

Alcoholism program support

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,981,00 for alcoholism program support. The amount recommended is the same as the House allowance and the budget request. This funding level provides mandatory and programmatic increases to restore data system functions and activities in the areas of epidemiology, the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information, and technical assistance in the field of prevention. Also included is a program increase of $1,000,000 for the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information to provide expanded efforts for disseminating information in prevention programing targeted to teenagers.

Buildings and facilities

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,515,000 for buildings and facilities, an increase of $1,415,000 over the current level. The amount recommended is the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate. This appropriation provides funds for routine repairs for all ADAMHA intramural research facilities. The increase over the 1983 level will permit completion of renovations to the NIMH intramural facility at the NIH clinical center.

Program management

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,329,000 for ADAMHA program support. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $406,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 appropriation of $6,923,000.

The program management activity funds the Office of the Administrator, which is responsible for coordinating and providing general support services—including development and administration of research training, prevention, and service programs—to the alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health components of ADAMHA. In addition, this activity provides overall support for the ADAMHA block grant.

This amount recommended includes $1,028,000, requested by the President under the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, for administration of the ADAMHA block grant. This is consistent with the Committee's action maintaining administration of the block grant under ADAMHA.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

1983 comparable appropriation	$82,406,000
1984 appropriation request	62,744,000
House allowance	62,744,000
Committee recommendation	67,744,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $67,744,000. This is $5,000,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $14,662,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $82,406,000.

Funds are provided for the treatment and care of the mentally ill who are either residents of the District of Columbia (90 percent of patients) or who are Federal beneficiaries. The hospital operates in-patient and out-patient programs, as well as a security treatment facility. In addition, it conducts clinical research and training programs and administers a community mental health center serving approximately 160,000 residents of the District of Columbia.

The Committee endorses the concept of reducing the direct Federal appropriation by requiring reimbursement from those who directly benefit from the hospital's services, and through other Federal payments and D.C. medicaid receipts. In this regard, the Committee believes that the D.C. goverment should begin to assume greater financial responsibility for D.C. residents of the hospital and its recommendations reflect this change. The Committee notes that the D.C. government has agreed to assume responsibility for some 289 patients currently receiving care at the hospital. This is expected to reduce estimated expenses by approximately $5,300,000. In addition, the District of Columbia Appropriations Act provides $5,700,000 in Federal funds to offset other expenses. These actions, combined with proposed economies to be instituted by the Department of Health and Human Services, are expected to offset the reported $25,000,000 shortfall between operating expenses and anticipated appropriations and reimbursements to the hospital. The Committee has recommended $5,000,000 above the amount requested by the administration in order to assure that sufficient funds are available to the hospital to meet exigencies associated with the recent agreement between the D.C. government and the Department relating to operations of the hospital.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1983 comparable appropriation	$95,389,000
1984 appropriation request	122,932,000
House allowance	106,972,000
Committee recommendation	104,672,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $104,672,000 for salaries and expenses. This is $18,260,000 less than the administration request and $2,300,000 less than the House allowance, and $9,283,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $95,389,000. The bill also includes authority to expend $800,000 from the medicare trust funds, an increase of $500,000 over the budget request. The Committee concurs with the House in not approving the administration's block grant proposal for this account.

The two major responsibilities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH) are leadership and direction of the five Public Health Service agencies and operation of several high priority programs having a variety of missions and responsibilities. In cooperation with the PHS agencies, OASH develops strategies for accomplishing national health goals.

The Committee has been most pleased with the Assistant Secretary for Health's decision to establish a special Pacific Basin task force to develop a comprehensive approach to the Department's unique responsibilities to the inhabitants of that region. The Committee was also pleased to learn that this task force has been working closely with other departments, such as Defense and the Interior, which have similar interests in the Pacific Basin. The Committee looks forward to receiving a detailed report from the task force at the appropriate time.

Health services research

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,730,000 for health services research. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $827,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $14,903,000.

The center is the principal source of support for general research to improve the delivery of health services. The center undertakes and supports research, demonstrations, and evaluations on problems in the organization, delivery, and financing of health care services; serves as the focal point for coordination of health services research within the Public Health Service; and disseminates the findings of health services research to policy and decisionmakers in the public and private sectors.

The Committee recognizes that rising health care costs continue to be a major source of concern. Recent efforts to control this rapid rise in the cost of health care have brought about a significant increase in the complexity of Federal programs.

It is the intention of the Committee that health services research be continued and intensified to provide decisionmakers with a reliable base of information enabling them to assess and improve upon current policies and programs.

The Committee recommends that the national centers user liaison program continue to strengthen its working relationship with State and local governments; addressing current health care delivery and financing issues.

The Committee has provided an additional $500,000 to the budget request of $300,000 for a total of $800,000 from the medicare trust funds. These funds are to be used to provide analysis of medicare reimbursement issues for the Health Care Financing Administration and for the dissemination of this information to State and local governments.

The Committee remains interested in having the Department specifically address the complex questions surrounding the appropriate and efficacious delivery and reimbursement of mental health care under medicare/medicaid. This has been an issue which the Committee has continuously raised with the Department since the fiscal year 1982 continuing resolution. Although the Committee has been informed that numerous components of the Department could have responsibility for such a review, it would appear that to date it has been unwilling to commit itself to such a determination. Accordingly, the Committee once again directs the Assistant Secretary to give this matter priority.

Program support.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,919,000 for health services research program support. This is the same as the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $155,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $1,764,000.

This program provides support for management activities including special studies, technical assistance, and evaluation of the design and conduct of program activities. The Committee believes that the efforts of the National Center for Health Services Research are very much in the long-term interest of the Department and, accordingly, directs that the current position level be maintained in order for the Center to meet its objectives.

Health statistics

Program operations.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $42,765,000 for health statistics: program operations. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance and is $4,827,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $37,938,000.

This activity is the focal point for collection and maintenance of national health statistics on illness, disability, health hazards, and other health data in the United States. The Committee recommendation provides an increase in funds for: contracts with States previously providing data at no charge, completion of the Hispanic health and nutrition examination survey (HANES), and a supplement to the national medical care utilization and expenditures survey—focusing on the health of the elderly, as well as for periodic surveys that will be done in fiscal year 1984.

Program support.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,356,000 for program support. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance and is $214,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $3,142,000.

This program provides for the planning, coordination, management, and evaluation of vital, health, and health-related statistical programs. Emphasis will continue to be placed on developing more efficient and effective resource allocation and utilization, and improved performance reporting and monitoring.

Adolescent family life

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $13,518,000 for adolescent family life. This is $2,800,000 less than the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $150,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $13,368,000.

The objective of this program is to find effective means of addressing the problems associated with adolescent premarital sexual activity, pregnancy, and childbearing, giving particular attention to the role of the family in these matters. In order to accomplish these objectives, the program supports and evaluates model demonstration projects to identify effective service delivery programs for use by States and local communities and by supporting research, evaluation, and dissemination efforts.

The Committee directs that the same number of grants and contracts be funded as in fiscal year 1983, and, furthermore, expects that a full report and overview of the results of the demonstration and research projects will be a part of the budget presentation for fiscal year 1985.

Smoking and health

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,521,000 for smoking and health activities. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance and is $1,380,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $2,141,000.

The recommended level of funding will permit the Office of Smoking and Health to continue efforts to reduce death, disability, and health care costs associated with cigarette smoking. Efforts that focus on strengthening public and technical information activities will be increased. A program increase of $1,000,000 will fund a survey to reexamine the smoking behavior of both adults and young people. The last national survey for these groups was 8 years ago for adults and 4 years ago for young people.

Health promotion

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,015,000 for health promotion activities. This is the same as the administration request and is $500,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $1,161,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $1,854,000.

The major portion of the recommended increase of $1,148,000 will be used to strengthen program activities designed to promote good health and prevent disease and will include the National Health Information Clearinghouse and national health promotion media campaign. In addition, the national health promotion community network will increase the cooperation agreement to stimulate school and worksite based health promotion efforts.

Physical fitness and sports

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,141,000 for physical fitness and sports activities. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance and is $2,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $1,139,000.

The objective of this activity is the promotion of a national program of physical fitness and sports. Staff support and assistance is provided to the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports which is the focal point for Federal efforts to encourage physical fitness.

The Committee recommendation will provide continued staff support and technical assistance for program development to approximately 600 companies and 10,000 schools and recreational departments.

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $700,000 for Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance and is $100,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $600,000.

This activity supports the medical education of 19 Public Health Service officers. Participation in this medical school run by the Department of Defense is designed to provide the Public Health Service with dedicated and career-oriented medical officers who have specialized training suitable to the varied missions of the Service.

Public Health Service management

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $19,007,000 for Public Health Service management activities. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance and is $467,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $18,540,000.

This activity provides funding for regional and headquarters offices that support the Assistant Secretary for Health in discharging responsibilities for planning and directing the activities and mission of the Public Health Service.

Public Health Service termination expenses

The Committee provided no funds for Public Health Service termination costs for fiscal year 1984.

The Committee has approved funds to maintain health planning programs and categorical primary care programs. Therefore, funds are not required within this activity to cover costs associated with reductions in force.

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1983 comparable appropriation	$78,861,000
1984 appropriation request	78,883,000
House allowance	78,883,000
Committee recommendation	81,777,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $81,777,000, which is $2,894,000 more than the budget request and the House allowance and $2,916,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $78,861,000. The Committee recommendation has restored proposed legislative savings which have not been enacted and were assumed in the House recommendation and administration budget proposal.

This appropriation provides for retirement payments to Public Health Service officers who are retired for age, disability, or a specified length of service. In addition, payments are made to survivors of deceased retired officers who have chosen that option. Provision is also made for the cost of medical care for active duty and retired members of the PHS Commissioned Corps.

The Committee rejects the administration request for a change in bill language that would require the Secretary to charge for a commissioned PHS officer who is detailed to an entity not a component of the Department of Health and Human Services. The Committee believes the Secretary should have the option of providing these services at no charge if, in the Secretary's judgment, it is in the best interests of the Department.

The Committee also rejects the proposal to establish a definite appropriation for this account with authority to utilize subsequent appropriations. The Committee feels that as an entitlement program, this account should remain as an indefinite appropriation.

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

1983 comparable appropriation	$19,361,845,000
1984 appropriation request	21,037,878,000
House allowance	20,737,578,000
Committee recommendation	20,673,708,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,673,708,000 for grants to States for medicaid. This is $364,170,000 less than the administration request and $63,870,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $1,311,863,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $19,361,845,000.

The Committee recommendation includes $5,105,600,000, provided as a fiscal year 1984 advance in fiscal year 1983. The total provided for the new fiscal year is consistent with the administration's present mid-session estimate and does not include $300,000,000 in reductions from proposed legislation which has not been approved by the Congress.

The amount currently recommended will support approximately 55 percent of the care provided to indigents under State medicaid programs. Medicaid is financed jointly with State and Federal funds. Federal funds are made available to States on the basis of a formula which determines the percentage of total program costs to be matched by Federal dollars. The percentage of costs which these funds cover varies from 50 to 83 percent, depending on a State's average per capita income relative to the national average per capita income.

Medicaid, which is State administered, is an assistance program providing medical care for certain low-income individuals and families. Every State medicaid program must offer certain basic services such as: inpatient hospital care, outpatient hospital services, laboratory and X-ray services and physician services. Increases in costs for these services stem primarily from inflation in health care costs and rising administrative costs. A relatively small portion of the increase is due to increased utilization and new program recipients.

Advance appropriation

The bill also makes an advance appropriation of $5,552,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1985. This is the amount requested by the President.

PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS

1983 comparable appropriation	$15,347,000,000
1984 appropriation request	17,291,000,000
House allowance	17,291,000,000
Committee recommendation	17,682,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $17,682,000,000 for payments to health care trust funds. This is $391,000,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $2,335,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $15,347,000,000.

The Committee recommendation is consistent with the administration's mid-session estimate. The allowances cover the impact of the Social Security Amendments of 1983, including the effects of a one-time payment in 1983 for the cost of military service credits, and a delay until next January of the July 1983 premium increase in medicare, part B. The appropriation includes payments for four activities.

The recommended Federal payment of $79,000,000 for military service credits reimburses the hospital trust fund for taxes it otherwise would have been due but did not receive because certain compensation to military personnel was in the form of noncash contributions.

The Committee allows $16,811,000,000 for the Federal payment to the supplementary medical insurance trust fund which provides matching funds for premiums paid by medicare, part B enrollees. The increase of $2,573,000,000 over fiscal year 1983 is due almost entirely to the continued increases in the cost of services paid for under this trust fund.

The Committee recommends $750,000,000, the same as the budget request, for hospital insurance for the uninsured. The program reimburses the trust fund for the cost of care for certain individuals allowed to receive medicare benefits who did not meet the insured status requirements. There is a decline in the requirements for this activity since the increases in health care costs and utilization are offset by a decrease in the number of uninsured individuals.

Public Law 97–248 extended medicare coverage to civil service annuitants. The recommended payment of $42,000,000 for the Federal uninsured reimburses the hospital trust fund for the cost of benefits received by transitionally insured Federal employees as well as associated administrative costs.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

1983 comparable appropriation	$94,559,000
1984 appropriation request	83,038,000
House allowance	84,600,000
Committee recommendation	96,658,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $96,658,000 for program management. This is $13,620,000 more than the administration request and $12,058,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $2,099,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $94,559,000.

Overall, the bill provides $1,121,680,000 and 4,393 positions for program management. This amount is $64,250,000 more than the total amount available in fiscal year 1983, and $56,551,000 more than requested by the administration. It also is $24,834,000 above the House allowance. Of the total amount provided, $96,658,000 is appropriated from general funds and $1,025,022,000 is available as a transfer from trust funds.

Professional standards review organizations

The Committee provides $17,000,000 for professional standards review organizations (PSRO's). This is $2,000,000 more than the fiscal 1983 level. The House provided no funding for the program. With estimated carryover of $4,000,000, the total PSRO program level for fiscal 1984 will be some $21,000,000.

The Committee allowance will permit PSRO's to continue to conduct hospital utilization review activities until the new professional review organizations (PRO's) take over the job possibly by the spring of 1984.

The funds provided will enable the PSRO's to continue as efficient and effective organizations, including preservation of records and files, completion of ongoing studies and maintenance of adequate staff.

The Committee has deleted House language which appears to be designed to prohibit program management funds from being used either for PSRO's or the new PRO organizations. In addition, the Committee has restored, under Federal administration of HCFA, the funds and positions needed to administer the PSRO and PRO programs at the Federal level.

The professional standards review organizations (PSRO) program was established in 1972 as a result of congressional concern over increased health care costs. The PSRO program was designed to influence hospital costs by reducing inappropriate hospital utilization. Since 1972, the concept of utilization review has not been abandoned by Congress. Rather, it has been strengthened particularly by the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-248), which established the peer review organization program, and by the Social Security Amendments of 1982 (Public Law 98-21), which require that by October 1, 1984, a hospital must contract with a peer review organization to be eligible for reimbursement under medicare.

The legislation directs that peer review organizations review the appropriateness of hospital admissions and discharges, the validity of diagnostic data provided by hospitals, and the completeness and quality of care rendered to medicare patients. The Committee strongly believes that these areas of review are even more relevant under the new medicare prospective payment system of reimbursement.

Research, demonstration, and evaluation

The bill includes $31,920,000 for research, demonstration, and evaluation activities. This amount is $1,920,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance.

Research studies and experiments conducted by the Health Care Financing Administration produce valuable information on alternative approaches to reimbursement, coverage, and program management, as well as the impact of the medicare and medicaid programs on health care costs. The purpose of these studies is to improve the management of the medicare and medicaid programs and to develop innovative financing and delivery systems.

The recommended level will permit the continuation of research efforts focusing on increased competition in the health care delivery system and further work on prospective payment issues. The Committee has added $1,920,000 to the administration's request in order to provide for special studies designed to review and refine the prospective payment system of reimbursement.

Medicare contractors

The bill provides a total program level of $862,000,000 in trust funds, the same as the administration request and the House allowance, for medicare contractors. The total includes the original budget request of $792,000,000 plus a late request for a $25,000,000 contingency fund and $45,000,000 that is made available for audit and medical review under other authority.

The $25,000,000 contingency fund is a reserve to cover possible additional workload stemming from implementation of the new medicare prospective payment system. This workload could arise in such areas as changes to data processing systems, provider training, and increased audits of provider cost reports, among other matters.

The medicare program is largely administered through contractors, mainly insurance companies, which are responsible for the processing and payment of medicare claims. In addition to paying claims, contractors are required to carry out financial audits and medical reviews of health care providers to insure the integrity of medicare benefit payments, as well as to promote new efforts which contribute to medicare program improvements.

The recommended amount includes $45,000,000 authorized to be made available under section 118 of Public Law 97–248 to be used exclusively for provider audits and medical reviews. The Committee continues to believe that these are critical functions in view of the explosive rise in health care costs and the precarious financial condition of the medicare trust fund. The Committee also strongly endorses continuing efforts aimed at increasing contractor productivity and improving the administration of the medicare program.

State certification

The Committee recommends $36,932,000 for State certification of medicare providers. This is consistent with the President's request and an increase of $4,632,000 over fiscal year 1983. The House allowed $40,700,000 for this activity. The Committee has also provided $569,000 for contract support to improve the survey process.

The purpose of the State certification program is to assure that health care providers and institutions meet standards of quality and safety to give medicare beneficiaries an acceptable level of care. The Committee has provided the amount requested with the clear understanding that annual inspections for all skilled nursing facilities will continue without reduction.

End stage renal disease networks

The bill includes $4,837,000 for the ESRD networks, an increase of $291,000 over the administration's request and the House allowance.

The purpose of the end stage renal disease networks is to promote high quality care and efficient use of resources associated with kidney dialysis and transplantation services. The networks are composed of voluntary membership and are responsible for quality of care review, program planning, and debt collection.

The Committee does not support the administration's proposal to repeal this program and expects that funding of the networks at $4,837,000 will provide for the continuing initiatives which will result in improved data accuracy and quality assurance. These efforts will insure that patient care problems are promptly identified and effectively resolved. The Committee believes that these efforts are vital in light of the prospective payment system and target rate reimbursement methodologies.

Federal administration

The bill provides $213,422,000 for personnel and other operating costs incurred by the Health Care Financing Administration in managing the medicare and medicaid programs. This amount is $12,371,000 over the administration's request and provides for the restoration of 256 positions proposed for elimination by the budget. The recommendation is $9,422,000 more than the House allowance.

The Health Care Financing Administration has been greatly affected by recent legislative reforms such as the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-248) and the Social Security Amendments of 1983 (Public Law 98-21). These laws include broad and diverse cost containment provisions which create extensive changes in benefits, program administration, and financing structure and reimbursement methodologies, such as the medicare prospective payment system. The Committee believes that these added responsibilities will require maintenance of agency staff at the fiscal year 1983 authorized level of operations. The recommended level of 4,393 positions should also be sufficient to cover continuation of the professional standards review organizations and the implementation of the peer review organizations program as required by Public Law 98-21.

Within this level, the Committee also directs HCFA to maintain the current program operations of the Office of Direct Reimbursement and continue to provide the option of direct reimbursement from the Federal Government for providers of medicare services. The Committee believes that the Office of Direct Reimbursement has proven to be cost effective, and that HCFA has not justified its assertion that contracting out of this function would result in more efficient administration of the medicare program.

The Committee feels that every effort must be made such that the various Federal departments work as collaboratively as possible to insure that the health care programs of the Federal Government are as unified and consistent as possible. Accordingly, the Committee was pleased to learn that HCFA and the Department of Defense CHAMPUS program have been able to jointly develop the health insurance claim form (HCFA-1500/CHAMPUS-105) for physician and supplier services. The Committee commends this effort.

The Committee has been pleased with the extent to which HCFA has taken the lead and requested quality applications that would address such pressing areas as prevention, cost containment, and the use of geriatric nurse practitioners, and the relationship between providing mental health care and resulting physical health care expenditures.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PAYMENT TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

1983 comparable appropriation	$2,155,213,000
1984 appropriation request	838,583,000
House allowance	448,583,000
Committee recommendation	521,258,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $521,258,000 for payments to social security trust funds. This is $317,325,000 less than the administration request and $72,675,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $1,633,955,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $2,155,213,000.

These funds reimburse the old age survivors insurance (OASI) and disability insurance (DI) trust funds for military service credits, special payments to certain uninsured persons, pension reform, and unnegotiated checks. This appropriation restores the trust funds to the same financial position they would have been in had they not borne these costs, properly charged to the general funds.

The appropriation request for payments to social security trust funds is $838,583,000. According to the latest CBO estimate, the request, when adjusted for the Social Security Amendments of 1983, is $521,258,000, the amount recommended by the Committee. The original request includes $346,000,000 for military service credits; $124,514,000 for special payments for certain uninsured persons; $744,000 for pension reform activities; and $50,000,000 for unnegotiated checks. The unnegotiated check activity, which was introduced in the 1983 supplemental, requires the addition of section 152 of Public Law 98–21 to the appropriation language, which was included by the House.

Most of the change recommended by the Committee from the original budget request relates to reduced appropriations needed for military service credits. The House recommendation is based on an earlier CBO estimate, which has since been updated.

The reduction from fiscal 1983 reflects not only anticipated decreases in military service credits due to the cashing out of pre-1957 credits are required by the Social Security Amendments of 1983, but decreases in the number of uninsured persons. Furthermore, the 1983 level for unnegotiated checks included a one-time appropriation of $1,300,000,000 representing an estimate of unnegotiated checks since the beginning of the social security program.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

1983 comparable appropriation	$1,093,000,000
1984 appropriation request	1,027,047,000
House allowance	1,027,047,000
Committee recommendation	1,068,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,068,000,000 for special benefits for disabled coal miners. This is $40,953,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $25,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $1,093,000,000.

These funds are used to provide monthly benefits and related costs to coal miners disabled by black lung disease, as well as to their widows and certain other dependents.

The appropriations request and House allowance for special benefits for disabled coal miners represents a decrease of $65,953,000 from the 1983 level. This decrease reflects the continuing decline in the number of beneficiaries. Social Security's major responsibility is for claims filed before June 1973; the Department of Labor has taken over for most claims filed after that date. The decrease also reflects the impact on benefits of the Federal pay freeze proposed in the President's budget, since black lung benefit levels are tied directly to Federal pay increases.

The Committee recommendation of $1,068,000,000 is based on the latest Congressional Budget Office estimate for this program, reflecting not only a decline in beneficiaries, but an assumed 4 percent Federal pay raise effective January 1, 1984.

Like the House, the Committee did not approve the proposed bill language to limit borrowing authority in this account.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

1983 comparable appropriation	$8,543,616,000
1984 appropriation request	7,851,518,000
House allowance	7,851,518,000
Committee recommendation	8,339,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,339,000,000 for supplemental security income. This is $487,482,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $204,616,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $8,543,616,000.

These funds are used to pay benefits and related costs under the supplemental security income program—a program established to insure a Federal minimum monthly benefit for aged, blind, and disabled individuals, which enables them to meet basic needs. In many cases, SSI benefits supplement income from other sources, including social security benefits.

The appropriation request and House allowance for supplemental security income represents a decrease of $692,098,000 from the 1983 level. This decrease occurs because the 1983 level funds 13 months of benefit payments, while the 1984 level funds 11 months; since October 1, 1983, the day the October SSI checks are due, will fall on a weekend, the statute requires the checks be sent a day early—September 1983. The budget estimate included proposed legislation recommended as part of the National Commission on Social Security reforms. However, the social security legislation enacted by Congress contained more costly provisions for SSI.

The Committee recommendation of $8,339,000,000 reflects the latest Congressional Budget Office estimate of the current law requirements for this entitlement account. This recommendation provides for the $20 per month benefit increase to individuals included in the recently enacted social security legislation. It also includes the $116,000,000 CBO estimate of fiscal 1983 borrowings. Federal hold harmless payments are continuing to be phased out as required by law.

Like the House, the Committee did not approve the proposed bill language to limit borrowing authority.

ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

1983 comparable appropriation	$6,684,707,000
1984 appropriation request	5,411,784,000
House allowance	5,411,518,000
Committee recommendation	6,292,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,292,000,000 for assistance payments. This is $880,216,000 more than the administration request and $880,482,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $392,707,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $6,684,707,000.

This account provides funds to States for activities related to public assistance to the needy. States define the scope of coverage and the level of assistance provided.

The largest single program is aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) which provides benefits to needy children deprived of parental support by death, disability, or continued absence from the home.

Other benefit programs include AFDC benefits for families in which the principle wage earner is unemployed, emergency assistance, assistance to repatriated Americans and adult assistance in Puerto Rico and the territories.

The account also includes funds to pay the Federal share of the costs of State and local governments for administration of the benefit programs.

The other two activities in the appropriation are grants and contracts for research related to assistance programs and Federal administrative costs.

Although the 1984 appropriation request for assistance payments represents a decrease of $1,272,923,000 from the 1983 level, after excluding proposed legislation which was included in the estimates and after financing adjustments, funding levels in 1983 and 1984 are roughly the same. The proposed bill language and the budget request reflect proposed changes in substantive legislation (−$722,000,000).

The Committee recommendation of $6,292,000,000 reflects the latest Congressional Budget Office estimate of the current law requirements for this entitlement account. Based on CBO estimates, $2,073,000,000 has also been included for the fiscal 1985 advance, instead of the $1,758,454,000 budget request and House allowance. The CBO estimates reflect higher borrowings in fiscal 1983, as well as projected larger increases in State AFDC benefit standards than the administration. These increases more than offset lower numbers of recipients in the CBO estimate as a result of lower projected unemployment rates. The $266,000 House reduction in GSA space rental costs was not included by the Committee.

Like the House, the Committee did not approve the proposed bill language to limit borrowing authority. However, the Committee concured with proposed bill language, the same as the House, to transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture that portion of State and local administrative costs used to certify food stamp eligibility for AFDC households.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

1983 comparable appropriation	$347,500,000
1984 appropriation request	298,463,000
House allowance	298,463,000
Committee recommendation	489,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $489,000,000 for child support enforcement. This is $190,537,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is

$141,500,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $347,500,000.

The child support enforcement program attempts to assure that absent parents meet their responsibility of providing support for their children. The Federal Government makes grants to the States to reimburse State and local child support agencies for 70 percent of the cost of administration of this program. The Federal Government pays 90 percent of the costs of developing, implementing, and improving computer systems used in administering this program.

This account funds the Federal share of State and local administrative costs, research and evaluation, and Federal administrative costs. Child support enforcement collections are included in the AFDC portion of the assistance payments account.

The proposed bill language and the budget request reflect proposed changes in substantive legislation (−$10,000,000).

The Committee recommendation of $489,000,000 is based on the latest Congressional Budget Office projection of the current law requirements for this entitlement account. It, therefore, restores the $10,000,000 in legislative savings assumed in the budget which have not been enacted. It also reflects the expectation that State expenditures will be much higher than assumed in the budget, as evidenced by recent experience. Consistent with this recommendation, an advance appropriation of $138,000,000 has been included for the first quarter of fiscal year 1985, instead of the $102,750,000 budget request and House allowance.

Like the House, the Committee did not approve the proposed bill language to limit borrowing authority.

LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

1983 comparable appropriation	$1,975,000,000
1984 appropriation request	1,300,000,000
House allowance	1,875,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,875,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,875,000,000 for the low-income home energy assistance program. This is $575,000,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $100,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $1,975,000,000.

The low-income home energy assistance program provides grants to States to help low-income individuals pay the high cost of energy, particularly heating costs in winter.

The Committee understands the United States has determined that it will appeal the decision of the District Court in *United States* v. *Exxon* to distribute an estimated $1,700,000,000 of overcharges to the States for the five Warner amendment programs. The five programs are: the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981; part A of the Energy Conservation and Existing Buildings Act of 1976; part D of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act; part G of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act; and the National Energy Extension Service Act.

Of the five Warner amendment programs, low-income energy assistance is by far the largest, and is substantially larger than the other four programs combined. Therefore, it is likely that a significant portion of the $1,700,000,000 distribution will be used for the low-income home energy assistance program. However, if by November 17, 1983 it is apparent that these funds will not be available to meet this winter's needs, the Committee will consider additional funding for low-income home energy assistance.

The Committee did not approve proposed bill language to allow the Secretary to determine the allocation formula used to distribute funds among the States; such language would have required setting aside the allocation formula established by the existing authorizing legislation.

Because the Committee has had difficulty obtaining timely information important to the appropriation process regarding energy assistance, the Department is directed to provide data to the Committee by February 15, 1984, and updated on August 15, 1984, on a State-by-State basis, including, but not limited to, average household energy cost information, the number and income level of households receiving assistance, the average benefit, and eligibility criteria. The report of February 15 should include estimates of obligated funds; the August 15 report should include estimates of projected carryovers with State justifications for any such carryover.

OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

1983 comparable appropriation	$585,000,000
1984 appropriation request	485,328,000
House allowance	(1)
Committee recommendation	(1)

[1] Deferred due to lack of renewed authorizing legislation.

The Committee recommends deferring action on appropriations for refugee and entrant assistance, pending enactment of renewed authorizing legislation. Existing legislation for this program is scheduled to expire September 30, 1983. In the meantime, program continuity will be maintained under a continuing resolution.

The existing refugee assistance program is designed to assimilate refugees into American society as quickly and effectively as possible while minimizing the burden to States and localities. The program reimburses States for the costs of providing direct cash and medical assistance to needy refugees as well as social services such as English language training and vocational training, among others. The program includes assistance to Cuban and Haitian entrants and provides State and local agencies with operating funds for serving these entrants.

The $485,328,000 request is $99,672,000 below the fiscal 1983 enacted appropriation, primarily based on a projected decline in the number of new refugees and entrants during fiscal 1984. The administration proposes creation of per capita State grants to consolidate activities currently funded by several categorical programs. The $270,116,000 request for per capita State grants would have consolidated the following:

$146,345,000, cash and medical assistance; $14,635,000, State administration; $57,536,000, social services; $16,600,000, education assistance for children; and $35,000,000, targeted assistance.

The Committee directs the Department to continue the existing categorical funding structure, rather than moving to per capita block grants, under the refugee and entrant assistance program.

Specifically, funds should be awarded through the same process utilized in fiscal 1983 for the cash and medical assistance, social services, preventive health, education assistance, and targeted assistance activities.

The issue of consolidating these categories is a matter to be addressed by the authorizing committees when they consider renewed substantive legislation for refugee and entrant assistance.

The Committee has been pleased with the extent to which the Office of Refugee Resettlement has taken into account the Committee's recommendations that appropriate attention be given to those areas which have a disproportionate concentration of refugees, rather than exclusively relying upon absolute numbers. There is no question that a high concentration of these future citizens in any geographical area does create unique problems for the local public health and educational entities. The Committee has also been impressed with the ORR's efforts to address the unique mental health needs of refugees, and especially refugee children. The Committee directs the Office of Refugee Resettlement to continue this effort during the next fiscal year and to especially give priority to children's educational and mental health needs.

The Committee has no objection at this time to a fiscal 1983 reprograming request which would shift $8,300,000 from uncommitted social services funds in order to meet higher than previously estimated reimbursements for cash and medical assistance. This would leave $71,700,000 for social services in fiscal 1983, and provide $398,740,000 for the combined total of cash and medical assistance, Cuban-Haitian entrants, and State administration.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1983 comparable appropriation	($3,511,885,000)
1984 appropriation request	(3,723,317,000)
House allowance	(3,718,303,000)
Committee recommendation	(3,723,317,000)

The Committee recommends a $3,723,317,000 limitation on administrative expenses. This is the same as the administration request and $5,014,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $211,432,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $3,511,885,000.

The limitation on administrative expenses (LAE) appropriation provides resources for the Social Security Administration to administer the social security programs of retirement, survivors and disability insurance, certain health insurance functions, and the supplemental security income (SSI) program for the aged, blind, and disabled. Funds for annual reporting of earnings and certain activities related to pension reform also are included, as well as the trust fund construction and automatic data processing expense accounts.

This appropriation also provides a contingency reserve, which is a sum of money set aside to help cover unanticipated increases in workload, State agency costs, or other unexpected administrative costs.

The recommendation includes $44,388,000 for construction, $200,054,000 for automatic data processing and telecommunications, and $50,000,000 for the contingency reserve. The Committee did not include the $5,014,000 House reduction relating to a general limitation on the GSA rate increase for space rental.

The major reasons for the year-to-year increase are higher costs for social security's systems modernization plan, and more thorough development of disability claims in State agencies.

This recommendation does not include any additional resources which may be required for the Social Security Amendments of 1983.

The Committee is pleased that the Department is proceeding with the systems modernization plan (SMP) to insure social security benefits are paid in a timely and accurate fashion. However, the Committee is concerned that the Department's June 27, 1983 statement, pursuant to Senate Report 97–680, does not respond directly to the issues raised by the Committee.

Senate Report 97–680 directed the Department to modify the SMP to provide for flexibility to accommodate legislative changes and to report on the modifications by June 30, 1983. The Department's response did not specify how the plan had been changed to insure legislative flexibility, but rather addressed the activities of the legislative management section to provide leadtime for systems modifications. The Committee is disturbed that no substantive changes in the SMP appear to have been made to provide capability for time, efficient implementation of new statutory requirements. The Committee is particularly interested in seeing that the Social Security Administration has the ability to quickly purchase additional processing capacity when caseloads or legislative changes require it, as well as be able to use the computer systems to automate changes such as those contained in the 1983 Social Security Amendments. Thus, the Committee directs the Department to review its SMP in terms of its legislative flexibility, make appropriate modifications, and report on these modifications by no later than December 31, 1983. The Committee directs the Department to include in its report a detailed analysis of how the Social Security Administration will automate the changes required by the 1983 Social Security Amendments.

The Committee has similar concerns about the Department's June 27 response to the Committee's direction that modifications be made in the SMP to insure the security of the computer system. While the Department's report described the activities of the Electronic Data Processing Audit Division, the Office of the Inspector General, and the control and audit team, no information was provided on the status of improved security measures in the SMP to prevent fraud, particularly the issuances of personal identification numbers (PIN) to computer system users. The Committee is disturbed over evidence of increased fraud in the system. The Committee, therefore, directs the Department to make specific changes in the SMP to insure security, including implementation of PIN techniques, and report to the Committee on these modifications by December 31, 1983.

The Committee notes the tendency of the Department to respond to congressional inquiries and those of the General Accounting Office in a narrative and testimonial fashion. The Committee believes the SMP has progressed to the extent that specific, verifiable documentation should be available on the progress of the SMP toward its long-range goals. Thus, the Committee expects the Department to proceed with the SMP in a timely and responsible fashion, meeting target dates in a way that will not compromise the longer-term objectives of the SMP. The Committee directs the General Accounting Office to continue to monitor the progress of the SMP.

The Committee has deleted House bill language prohibiting use of appropriations for the manufacture, printing, or procuring of social security cards, where paper and other materials used in the manufacture of such cards are produced, manufactured, or assembled outside of the United States.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

1983 comparable appropriation	$2,675,000,000
1984 appropriation request	2,440,000,000
House allowance	2,500,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,675,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,675,000,000 for the social services block grant. This is $235,000,000 more than the administration request and $175,000,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation.

These funds are granted to States to enable them to provide services to low-income persons, including recipients of AFDC, SSI, and medicaid program funds. Services include programs to: prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency on Federal assistance; assist low-income persons to achieve or maintain self-sufficiency, including day care services; prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and secure admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate.

The fiscal year 1984 request of $2,440,000,000 is $235,000,000 below the fiscal 1983 level, which included a $225,000,000 supplemental as part of the emergency jobs appropriation enacted in May 1983.

The Committee recognizes that the social services block grant is the major source of Federal funds available to help families experiencing the pressures of prolonged unemployment. It is also the major source of direct support for child care for low-income working parents. In view of the latest Congressional Budget Office projection that unemployment will average 8.6 percent in fiscal 1984, the Committee recommends maintaining the current level of services being provided under this program.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

1983 comparable appropriation[1]	$1,758,815,000
1984 appropriation request[1]	1,733,276,000
House allowance[1]	1,850,436,000
Committee recommendation[1]	1,845,361,000

[1] Excludes unauthorized activities.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,845,361,000 for human development services. This is $112,085,000 more than the administration request and $5,075,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $86,546,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $1,758,815,000.

The Human Development Services appropriation consists of programs for children and youth, the elderly, the developmentally disabled, and native Americans, as well as Federal administrative costs.

Head Start

This program is intended primarily for preschoolers from low-income families, and seeks to help these children function effectively in their present environment and to be able to assume responsibilities in school and community activities. Programs emphasize cognitive and language development, physical and mental health, and parent involvement to encourage each child to determine and function at their highest level of potential. At least 10 percent of funds in each State are made available to handicapped children.

The fiscal year 1984 appropriation request of $974,300,000 for the Head Start program is $62,300,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1983 appropriation of $912,000,000. The administration estimates the fiscal year 1984 request would provide direct, comprehensive child development services to 424,900 preschool children and their families, compared to 395,800 in fiscal 1983.

This increase is partially achieved by the proposed reduction of $17,900,000 in evaluation, research, demonstration, training and technical assistance, and special handicapped projects.

The Committee recommendation of $992,200,000 for the Head Start program is $17,900,000 above the budget request and $7,100,000 below the House allowance. This recommendation restores the proposed $17,900,000 reduction of training and technical assistance, as well as research and demonstration projects, while maintaining the full amount budgeted for program expansion.

The Committee expects the Department to allocate the additional Head Start funds based on the current regulations, unless they are formally modified, with opportunity for public comment.

The Committee remains very impressed with the contributions to society of the Head Start program and continues to feel that this should be one of the administration's top priorities. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Office of Human Development Services to insure that an amount at least equal to last year's allocation will remain available to the Head Start program from the training and technical assistance, and research, demonstration, and evaluation accounts.

The budget request proposed to transfer resources for the child care feeding program from the Department of Agriculture, to consolidate nutritional services directly in the Head Start appropriation; the Agricultural appropriations bill, however, continues to provide for this program, and the Committee disallowed the requested transfer of resources.

Child abuse

This program is designed to improve and increase activities at all levels of Government which identify, prevent, and treat child abuse and neglect through State grants, technical assistance, research, demonstration, and service improvement. The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act requires at least 50 percent of the appropriated funds to be used for research, demonstration, and service grants which are awarded on a competitive basis, and at least 30 percent to be used for State grants. However, this legislation expires September 30, 1983, and has not yet been renewed for fiscal 1984.

The fiscal 1984 appropriations request of $6,720,000 for the child abuse State grants program would maintain the current funding level. Funds for child abuse information and dissemination activities are not included in this categorical budget request for the child abuse program. The administration plans to include these activities in the proposed new "Human resources research and demonstration" account in fiscal year 1984. The fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation for these information and dissemination activities was $9,479,000.

The Committee concurs with the House in deferring action on these child abuse appropriations pending enactment of renewed authorizing legislation; in the meantime, program continuity will be maintained through funding under a continuing resolution.

Runaway youth

This program provides support to State and local governments and nonprofit agencies to help community-based facilities deal with the immediate needs of runaway and homeless youth and their families, outside the framework of the law enforcement and juvenile justice systems. Funds are allocated to homeless and runaway youth centers based on the number of youths under age 18 per State, and grants are authorized for a national communications system between runaways, their families and service providers.

The $10,514,000 budget request would return funding to the 1982 appropriations level; Congress expanded the program to $21,500,000 in fiscal 1983. The administration estimates the request would permit funding of 170 runaway youth centers, compared to 301 projects supported with the fiscal 1983 appropriation.

The Committee recommendation and House allowance of $21,500,000 would sustain the runaway youth program at the current level.

Aging:

State agency activities.—Federal funds pay up to 75 percent of the administrative costs of each State's agency on aging. As required by the Older Americans Act, these agencies develop and implement annual State plans for serving the elderly.

The fiscal 1984 appropriations request for State agency activities is $19,928,000, or $1,745,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 appropriation of $21,673,000. Due to a requirement of law that no State can receive less than $300,000—$75,000 in the case of territories—the proposed reduction would be concentrated in just 17 States.

The Committee concurs with the House in recommending last year's level of $21,673,000 for State agency activities.

Supportive services and centers.—Funds under this program are awarded by formula grant to each State with an approved State plan on aging to pay up to 90 percent of the cost of operating and establishing social services and multipurpose senior centers. State agencies on aging make awards to area agencies on aging on the basis of State-approved area plans.

The Committee agrees with the House in approving the $240,869,000 budget request for supportive services and centers, to maintain funding at the fiscal 1983 level.

Congregate and home-delivered meals.—The congregate and home-delivered meals programs provide 85 percent of the funds for operating and establishing nutrition services projects, which provide meals to older persons. Each meal must: meet one-third of the minimum daily dietary requirements; consider health, religious, or ethnic dietary needs of participants; and be served in food containers and with utensils usable by blind and handicapped individuals. Home-delivered and congregate meals are available at least once a day, 5 days a week.

A total of $349,099,000 is requested for the congregate and home-delivered meals programs in fiscal 1984. This is a decrease of $32,000,000 from the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $381,099,000. The administration estimates the request would permit an average of 722,875 meals per day to be provided—569,333 congregate meals and 153,542 home-delivered meals—the same as the current level.

The Committee recommendation of $319,074,000 for congregate meals and $62,025,000 for home-delivered meals maintains the fiscal 1983 appropriation level. The House allowance added $5,000,000 for congregate nutrition services over the 1983 funding level.

The budget request proposed to transfer the commodities program from the Department of Agriculture to the Administration on Aging. Legislation would be required to effect this transfer; instead, the Agriculture appropriations bill includes funding for the commodities program.

Grants to Indians.—This program provides grants to eligible Indian tribal organizations to promote delivery of the following services to older Indians not served by other programs: meals at least once a day, 5 days a week according to the specifications of the nutritional services program; and legal, information, and referral services. Funds are also available to older Indians for temporary shelter, fuel, road clearing, water services, and a long-term ombudsman program for Indians residing in such facilities.

The administration's fiscal 1984 request and Committee recommendation of $5,735,000 for grants to Indian tribes is the same as the fiscal

1983 and House levels. This allowance request would provide grants to 83 tribal organizations, maintaining the current number of awards.

Research, training, and special projects.—These funds are used to provide adequately trained personnel in the field of aging, improve knowledge on the problems and needs of older Americans, and demonstrate new methods of improving the quality of life of older persons.

The budget request of $5,000,000 represents less than 10 percent of the fiscal 1980 appropriaton of $54,300,000. After a cutback in fiscal year 1981, the funding level has stabilized over the last 2 years at $22,175,000.

The Committee recommendation of $22,175,000 is the same as the House allowance, and maintains funding at the current level, for aging research, training, and special projects.

The Committee is concerned that national legal services projects are currently receiving inadequate funding. Therefore, the Committee directs the Administration on Aging to fund these projects at least at the fiscal 1981 spending level. National legal services projects mean those which are conducted by national legal service organizations, provide technical assistance/training, and development of innovative delivery methods in support of local programs delivering free legal services to older Americans.

The Committee also directs the Administration on Aging to expand the following activities above the fiscal 1983 level, to be accomplished by reducing the budget request for discretionary demonstration projects: career preparation training; State education and training; research; aging policy study centers; long-term care gerontology centers/training; and national minority agency organizations.

Federal Council on Aging

Established by Congress in 1973, the Council advises both the executive and legislative branches on matters related to the special needs of older Americans.

The budget request and Committee allowance of $175,000 for the Federal Council on Aging would support two full-time staff and per diem and travel costs, the same as in fiscal 1983.

Developmental disabilities

Developmental disabilities is defined as a severe, chronic disability of a person which: is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments; is manifested before the person attains the age of 22; is likely to continue indefinitely. Major components of this program are: protection and advocacy services; special projects; and a training effort, funded through university-affiliated facilities, for personnel needed to render specialized services.

A total of $41,298,000 is requested for the developmental disabilities program in fiscal 1984, a proposed reduction of one-third from the current level. The request includes $24,674,000 for basic State grants and $7,303,000 for protection and advocacy grants. Funds to support special projects and university-affiliated facilities are requested at levels of $2,294,000 and $7,027,000 respectively.

The $64,200,000 Committee recommendation consists of: $45,400,000 for State grants; $8,400,000 for protection and advocacy; $2.600,000 for special projects; and $7,800,000 for university affiliated facilities. These amounts reflect the authorization levels contained in the Senate-passed vocational rehabilitation legislation.

It is the intention of the Committee that amounts totaling not more than $35,000 be made available from appropriations under section 123 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act for the purpose of making grants under section 121(b)(1) of the act to determine the feasibility of establishing satellite centers in States with populations over 2,000,000 in which there is at present no university affiliated facility or satellite which receives funds under the act.

Native American programs

These programs, under the direction of the Administration for Native Americans, are intended to promote social and economic self-sufficiency for native Americans. A priority is to assist such groups to establish and maintain necessary mechanisms for planning and coordinating Federal and non-Federal resources in an effort to support the policy of Indian self-determination.

The administration has requested $22,466,000 for native American programs in fiscal 1984. The request assumes a 3-year phaseout of native American assistance to nonfederally recognized entities, and transfer of administrative functions to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for grants to federally recognized tribes.

The Committee recommends $30,000,000 for native American programs, $2,000,000 over the House allowance and fiscal 1983 level, to partially restore cutbacks that have occurred in the last 2 years. The appropriations levels from fiscal year 1976 through fiscal year 1981 remained at a constant $33,000,000, but in fiscal year 1982 and 1983, the level was reduced to $28,000,000.

The Committee is very concerned that the Department is apparently considering termination of all support from the Administration for Native Americans to nonfederally recognized entities including Native Hawaiians within the next 3 fiscal years. Since Native Hawaiian people, for example, were included within the jurisdiction of the Administration for Native Americans, considerable progress and sensitivity to the needs of Native Hawaiians has been demonstrated by the Department. These efforts have been very significant to Native Hawaiians and have gone a long way toward encouraging their economic and social self-sufficiency. The Department has not provided the Committee nor concerned organizations with any objective data to justify the termination of Federal support. Accordingly, the Committee expressly directs the Administration for Native Americans to continue providing a reasonable level of support to nonfederally recognized tribes, Alaska Native organizations, urban and rural nonreservation native American organizations, the Native Hawaiian projects and not to terminate such support unless the Congress of the United States, through its regular authorization and appropriations process, expressly determines that these native people are no longer entitled to Federal support.

Like the House, the Committee recommends bill language to keep the Administration for Native American activities within the Department of Health and Human Services.

It is the intent of this Committee that the administration of programs authorized under the Native American Programs Act remain in the Department of Health and Human Services and shall not be transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Furthermore, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall continue to administer the financial assistance grants funded under that act through the Administration for Native Americans. This provision shall not prohibit interagency funding agreements between the Administration for Native Americans and other agencies of the Federal Government for the development and implementation of specific grants or projects.

Program direction

This appropriation provides for the Federal staff that administer programs for children, youth, the aged, the developmentally disabled, and native Americans. Activities include policy guidance, development of program standards, and technical assistance to grantees.

The fiscal 1984 request of $63,892,000 for Federal administration of Human Development Services programs would support 1,125 permanent full-time positions, a reduction of 85 positions from the revised fiscal 1983 level. The original fiscal 1983 appropriation was intended to support 1,260 full-time permanent positions.

The $65,735,000 Committee recommendation will maintain total staffing at a level of 1,340 full-time equivalents in fiscal 1984, including 1,210 full-time permanent positions, which is approximately the current level. Since human development programs on the whole are expanding, not contracting, at least the current level of staffing is essential to maintain sound program oversight. The Committee concurred with the $1,143,000 House reduction on standard level user charges.

HUMAN RESOURCES RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION

1983 comparable appropriation	$21,999,000
1984 appropriation request	9,250,000
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	....

The administration proposed to establish a new human resources research and demonstration program, consolidating the following activities: adoption opportunities; child welfare research; and child abuse discretionary projects. This consolidation was designed to reduce overlapping and uncoordinated research and demonstration activities.

The $9,250,000 budget request would replace categorical programs currently funded at $21,999,000. The flexibility of a combined appropriation would permit targeting of funds to areas of special needs.

The Committee agrees with the House in not recommending any funding for this account; instead, these activities are considered elsewhere in this bill, with the exception of deferred child abuse funding pending reauthorization.

FAMILY SOCIAL SERVICES

1983 comparable appropriation	$572,669,000
1984 appropriation request	601,496,000
House allowance	617,231,000
Committee recommendation	631,513,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $631,513,000 for family social services. This is $30,017,000 more than the administration request and $14,282,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $58,844,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $572,669,000.

The family social services appropriation contains two programs, foster care and adoption assistance, where payments are open-ended entitlements established by law. The remaining child welfare and adoption activities in this account, according to law, are to be funded at the discretion of the appropriations process.

The $445,170,000 budget request would fully fund the entitlement activities in this account, although proposed bill language would cap these entitlements. The $156,326,000 request for discretionary activities is $16,343,000 below the fiscal 1983 comparable levels.

Foster care

This program provides funds to States to assist with costs of foster care maintenance for eligible children, administrative costs associated with management of the program, and staff training. The same State agency which administers the child welfare services State grant program must administer, or supervise the administration of both programs.

The $440,170,000 budget request was intended to provide the full amount required by law for this entitlement program, as estimated in January 1983. Bill language, however, would eliminate the open-ended entitlement nature of the program and provide a formula for State distribution. The Congressional Budget Office currently estimates that $440,170,000 will still be sufficient to make all payments required by law in fiscal 1984.

The Committee concurs with the budget request and House allowance of $440,170,000 for foster care activities. Like the House, the Committee has not approved the proposed cap on this entitlement program.

The Committee is very concerned about the inadequate level of administrative oversight that the Federal Government has been able to provide for the child welfare services and foster care programs. Specifically, the Committee is concerned that Federal funds are being released to State and local programs without necessary quality of care assurances or that the funds are being used for purposes intended. The Committee is aware that the General Accounting Office (GAO) is currently conducting several studies of the child welfare services and foster care programs but wishes to insure, at a minimum that the Federal Government insist that where Federal funds are allocated there be an identifiable audit trail.

Adoption assistance

Funds are provided to States on an entitlement basis, as mandated by law, to assist in paying maintenance costs for children who are adopted under certain conditions. The objective is to provide permanent homes for children for whom adoptive homes are hard to find.

The Committee has approved the $5,000,000 budget request and House allowance, which would maintain the current level provided for adoption assistance activities. Proposed bill language to eliminate the open-ended entitlement nature of this program has not been included. The Congressional Budget Office currently estimates $5,000,000 will be needed to make all payments required by law in fiscal 1984.

Child welfare assistance

This program assists State public welfare agencies to establish, extend, and strengthen child welfare services in order to enable children to remain in their homes under the care of their parents, or, where this is impossible, to provide alternative permanent homes for them. Services are available on the basis of need, without regard to income.

The $156,326,000 budget request and House allowance continues the level of funding provided in fiscal 1983 for child welfare assistance activities, serving an estimated 190,000 children a year.

The $170,000,000 Committee recommendation would strengthen efforts to prevent the necessity of placing children in foster homes, by providing more intensive services to reunite families, including in-home services and counseling.

Child welfare training

These are discretionary grants to public or private nonprofit colleges to train child welfare social workers. The money can be used to develop criteria or provide financial support to the students as long as they have a career commitment to work in the area of child welfare. This training is federally funded with no matching requirement.

There is no fiscal year 1984 categorical request for child welfare training activities. The administration proposes consolidating this program with the child welfare services activity, with combined funding $3,823,000 less than the current level.

The $3,823,000 Committee recommendation and House allowance maintains the fiscal 1983 level for child welfare training.

Adoption opportunities

This activity funds a national adoption data gathering and analysis system, including a national information exchange, and implements adoption training and technical assistance programs.

There is no fiscal year 1984 categorical budget request for the adoption opportunities program. The administration proposes funding this program under a new "Human resources research and demonstration" account in fiscal 1984.

The $1,912,000 Committee recommendation and House allowance maintains the adoption opportunities at the fiscal 1983 appropriations level.

Child welfare research

This program provides financial support to public or other nonprofit institutions for special research and demonstration projects in the field of child welfare and child development which are of national significance. Its ultimate goal is to strengthen and support the family as the primary institution for meeting the developmental needs of children and youth. Projects are supposed to concentrate on serving children in foster care in need of adoption or day care, as well as delinquent youth.

There is no fiscal year 1984 categorical request for child welfare research activities. The administration proposes funding this program under a new "Human resources research and demonstration" account in fiscal 1984. The comparable appropriation for child welfare research activities was $10,608,000 in fiscal year 1983.

The Committee recommends $10,608,000, which is $608,000 more than the House allowance, to maintain child welfare research activities at the fiscal 1983 level.

WORK INCENTIVES

1983 comparable appropriation	$270,760,000
1984 appropriation request	
House allowance	270,760,000
Committee recommendation	270,760,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $270,760,000 for work incentives. This is $270,760,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance and the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation.

This program provides grants to States to encourage and assist recipients of AFDC to achieve self-support through a program of training, work experience, and employment, with emphasis on direct placement and labor market exposure. Participants certified as needing child care and other supportive services are entitled to receive such care through the Department of Health and Human Services, while the employment and training services are administered through the Department of Labor. State expenditures are matched by Federal funds at a rate of 90 percent.

The administration has not submitted a fiscal 1984 budget request for the work incentive program, on the assumption that States will be able to continue work-related activities for AFDC recipients utilizing resources of other programs. The fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation for the WIN program was $270,760,000; at this level, 203,900 participants gained unsubsidized employment.

The Committee recommendation includes $260,760,000 for grants to States and $10,000,000 for program direction and evaluation. The amount for program support is less than that required in fiscal 1983, due to reduced requirements for postage costs from this account.

The Federal staffing level for the work incentives program shall not be reduced in fiscal 1984 below the fiscal year 1983 Federal staffing level as of September 1, 1983.

The amount recommended by the Committee would support the registration of more than 1 million AFDC applicants and registrants. Approximately 210,000 of these registrants would be placed in unsubsidized employment. As a result of these employment entries, an estimated $545,000,000 in welfare savings would occur.

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

1983 comparable appropriation	$384,086,000
1984 appropriation request	2,852,000
House allowance	351,000,000
Committee recommendation	377,300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $377,300,000 for the community services block grant. This is $374,448,000 more than the administration request and $26,300,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $6,786,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $384,086,000.

This block grant replaced most of the antipoverty programs previously operated by the Community Services Administration. Formula grants to States continue the activities of local community action agencies.

The fiscal 1984 request for the Office of Community Services was $2,852,000, to close out the program. Bill language was proposed for inclusion in the social services block grant appropriation to permit funding of similar antipoverty activities.

Current law provides that 90 percent of community services block grant appropriations must be used by States to make grants to local eligible entities (primarily community action agencies) as defined by the Community Services Block Grant Act of 1981. Continuing resolution bill language added a waiver authority that the Secretary could exercise upon application by States which faced unique situations regarding administration of the program. Four States sought and received such waivers in fiscal year 1983.

The Committee bill would require that all States and territories use at least 90 percent of fiscal 1984 community services block grant appropriations to make grants to eligible entities.

The Committee recommends $31,320,000, the same as the House allowance, for purposes of carrying out discretionary activities under the community services block grant. It is the intent of the Committee that the Secretary, through the Office of Community Services, shall employ these funds to continue programs and activities of national and regional significance. To this end, funds have been provided, and earmarked in the bill, for the following special emphasis programs: rural housing and community facilities, $3,840,000; assistance for migrant and seasonal farmworkers, $2,880,000; community economic development, $18,840,000; and national youth sports, $5,760,000. In recommending funds for these activities, the Committee expects that priority be given to providing grant funds to eligible public bodies, nonprofit corporations or nonprofit cooperatives.

For Federal administration, the Committee recommends $4,300,000 for 70 full-time equivalent positions in the national office. The Committee understands on-board staffing is currently 87, including 70 permanent and 17 temporary positions; reductions during the year through attrition are expected to accommodate 70 full-time equivalents.

The Committee urges the Secretary to make every effort to insure the availability of adequate assistance to States in the management and administration of the community services block grants.

Rural development loan fund

The Committee included bill language to require obligation of previously appropriated rural development loan funds.

The rural development loan fund makes loans to nonprofit organizations for economic development in depressed rural areas. Due to delays in the obligation of funds by the Office of Community Services (see Senate Report 98–148), the Senate adopted an amendment to H.R. 3069, the supplemental appropriations bill, requiring the obligation of $10,000,000 or the remaining balance of the fund, whichever is lower, by December 31, 1983, and in each succeeding fiscal year. Although the conference report for H.R. 3069 included the Senate amendment as it applied to 1983, the future year language was deleted for procedural reasons.

The Committee's recommendation for fiscal 1984 is similar to the provision approved by the Senate as part of H.R. 3069. It requires the obligation of $10,000,000 or the remaining balance of the fund, whichever is lower, by December 31, 1984. According to the Office of Community Services, there is currently about $8,500,000 in the RDLF fund. Thus, the Committee expects the remaining balance of the fund to be obligated. The $10,000,000 ceiling was included as a limitation in case some large, unscheduled repayment of an RDLF loan is made. The Committee also directs that the loans be made in accordance with the terms of the conference report language accompanying H.R. 3069.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

1983 comparable appropriation	$158,143,000
1984 appropriation request	169,963,000
House allowance	160,794,000
Committee recommendation	151,963,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $151,963,000 for general departmental management. This is $18,000,000 less than the administration request and $8,831,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $6,180,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $158,143,000.

The Committee also recommends the transfer of $8,000,000 from the social security trust fund. This is the same as the request level and the same as the fiscal year 1983 transfer.

The Committee recommendation includes a $9,000,000 reduction in space rental costs paid to GSA.

The Committee directs that the budget for executive direction, which will include the Offices of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, and Office of Public Affairs be funded at a level not to exceed $14,702,000. This is $3,000,000 less than the administration's request for these activities.

The Committee expects the remaining $6,000,000 of the decrease to be distributed among all other staff divisions in the Office of the Secretary, including the Offices of Personnel Administration, Management and Budget, General Counsel, and Deputy Under Secretary for Intergovernmental Affairs. The Committee desires that the $6,000,000 reduction be absorbed without serious disruption and without decreasing activities below the fiscal year 1983 level. The Committee anticipates that the Department will absorb these costs to the extent possible without staff reductions.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

1983 comparable appropriation	$71,267,000
1984 appropriation request	88,263,000
House allowance	87,237,000
Committee recommendation	87,163,000

The Committee recommends new budget authority of $87,163,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. This is $1,100,000 less than the administration request and $74,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $15,896,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $71,267,000.

The $1,100,000 reduction is principally attributed to space rental costs paid to GSA.

The bill provides $24,871,000 for State medicaid fraud control units. This amount is in addition to the $10,000,000 provided in last year's bill as an advance appropriation to fund first quarter grants in fiscal year 1984. Consequently, the total budget authority available in fiscal year 1984 is $34,871,000. The bill also provides a $9,000,000 advance appropriation for fiscal year 1985 to fund first quarter grant awards.

The Committee encourages the Inspector General to continue to strengthen the offices involved in the investigation of fraud and abuse in the medicare and social security programs. The Committee is pleased to note the recovery of $1,200,000,000 by these offices in fiscal 1983.

This office leads and coordinates the Department's efforts to promote economy and efficiency, and to prevent fraud and abuse in their operations. The office is also charged with keeping the Secretary and Congress informed of problems and the need for corrective action.

The Committee has taken notice of the discrepancy between the position level and FTE levels for the Office of the Inspector General. In order to insure full utilization of the positions authorized, the Committee expects the FTE level to be increased by at least 100 for fiscal year 1984. To implement this, the Committee has increased the total compensable work-years to 1,380.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

1983 comparable appropriation	$19,163,000
1984 appropriation request	19,363,000
House allowance	18,945,000
Committee recommendation	19,363,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $19,363,000 for the Office for Civil Rights. This is the same as the administration request and $418,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $200,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $19,163,000.

In addition, the Committee recommendation includes a transfer of $2,350,000 from the social security trust fund which is the same as last year's transfer.

The role of this Office is to rectify racial and national origin discrimination prohibited by civil rights statutes. To enforce these antidiscrimination statutes, the Office of Civil Rights investigates complaints of discrimination; conducts comprehensive reviews of programs to correct discriminatory practices; conducts outreach initiatives and provides technical assistance to encourage voluntary compliance among health and human services providers and constituency groups; and establishes compliance standards and procedures to clarify the application of the civil rights laws and regulations to particular programs or practices.

The budget request indicates that the Office of Civil Rights will emphasize voluntary compliance reviews and accordingly will allocate 107 positions to voluntary compliance and outreach activities in fiscal year 1984, compared to 63 positions for this activity in fiscal year 1983. However, the Committee views with caution the agency's plan to reduce legal services by 15 positions for a reduced total of 40 positions in fiscal year 1984. Therefore, the Committee directs that the Office for Civil Rights provide the Committee with a report describing the effects of this change in emphasis no later than January 1, 1985.

POLICY RESEARCH

1983 comparable appropriation	$14,718,000
1984 appropriation request	11,000,000
House allowance	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	11,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $11,000,000 for policy research. This is the same as the administration request and $1,000,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $3,718,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $14,718,000.

This program is authorized by section 1110 of the Social Security Act. It constitutes one of the Department's principal sources of policy-relevant data and research on income sources of the low-income population on the impact, effectiveness, and distribution of benefits under existing or proposed programs, and on other issues that cut across HHS agency lines. It is used to analyze issues that cannot be covered in other departmental research programs or under existing evaluation activity. Among the projects to be supported by the fiscal year 1984 appropriation are workforce/welfare studies, retirement policy studies, and research on health competition and long-term care.

According to the Census Bureau, poverty has now risen from 11.6 percent in 1979 to 15 percent in 1982. The Committee, therefore, urges continued research into the nature, causes, and consequences of poverty such as is exemplified by the work of the Institute for Research on Poverty which has been funded by the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. In this connection, the Department is directed to report to the Committee by March 31, 1984, regarding its plans to continue funding further poverty-relevant research at the Institute.

The Committee has deleted House language pertaining to an impact study on refugees from Central America.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

COMPENSATORY EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

1983 comparable appropriation	$3,207,894,000
1984 appropriation request	3,013,969,000
House allowance	3,487,500,000
Committee recommendation	3,487,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,487,500,000 for compensatory education for the disadvantaged. This is $473,531,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $279,606,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $3,207,894,000.

For chapter 1 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act (ECIA), the bill includes $3,480,000,000, the fully authorized amount. This is the same as the House allowance, but $466,031,000 more than the administration request and $279,606,000 more than the fiscal 1983 level of $3,200,394,000.

Included in the total for chapter 1, the Committee recommends a level of $3,000,000,000 for basic grants to local education agencies, compared with $3,007,360,000 proposed by the House and $2,729,939,000 requested by the administration. This amount will provide financial assistance to nearly 14,000 school districts, approximately 90 percent of all districts, to support supplementary compensatory education services for an estimated 5.6 million children in school year 1984–85, approximately 500,000 more than were served in fiscal year 1983. The Committee has assumed an average Federal contribution per pupil of $537, which is the same as the administration's revised estimate. The actual Federal contribution, however, will vary among school districts according to the needs of the participating children and the types of services offered.

Programs funded by basic grants to local education agencies focus on young children in elementary schools. Estimates indicate that approximately 70 percent of the chapter 1 participants will be elementary school students in grades 1 to 6 and another 7 percent will be in preschool and kindergarten programs. The remaining 23 percent are students in junior and senior high school.

Local education agencies will use approximately 80 percent of their funds to support compensatory instructional services, focusing primarily on the basic skills of math and reading. About 17 percent of their funds will be used to cover fixed charges, operation and maintenance of physical plant, and capital outlay. The remaining 3 percent will go for auxiliary services such as health and counseling services.

In fiscal 1983, the Congress provided a supplemental amount of $40,000,000 to supplement certain States that would have experienced a loss of funds due to population changes as reflected in the 1980 census data. The Committee notes that this was a one-time appropriation and directs, therefore, that funds for the academic year 1984–85 be distributed on the basis of the 1980 census data which reflects a truer measure of the concentration of children from low-income families, as proposed by law.

State agency programs

For the three State agency programs, the Committee recommends $439,440,000, an increase of $4,560,000 over the 1983 level and the House allowance. This is $183,270,000 more than the budget request.

At the recommended level of $260,304,000 for the State agency migrant program, approximately 477,000 children would be served at an average contribution of $531 per child. Compared with the budget request of $129,434,000, approximately 234,000 additional children would be served at the recommended amount. The level recommended would serve approximately 8,700 additional migrant children than at the House level. The recommendation would also support migrant coordination activities such as the migrant record transfer system at approximately $7,000,000 in the 1984–85 academic year.

An amount of $146,520,000 would be provided for the State agency handicapped program, the same as the House and fiscal 1983 levels. The administration requested $104,850,000. At the Committee's recommended funding level, about 246,000 children would be served with an average Federal contribution of $596 per student. At this level, about the same number of students would be served as at the budget request. However, the Federal contribution per child would increase by about $170 over the administration's request. These funds provide partial support for the education of handicapped children who are served by, or who have in the past been served by, programs operated or supported by the States.

The Committee also recommends $32,616,000 for the State agency neglected and delinquent program. It is expected that this level will serve about 47,000 students in institutions for neglected and delinquent children, at an average Federal expenditure of $694 per student. This level would serve 9,000 more students than at the amount requested by the administration.

For chapter 1 State administration, the Committee includes $34,800,000 which is $1,786,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 level and House level. It is also $12,700,000 more than the budget request, with funds being distributed according to statutory requirements. The administrative responsibilities of State educational agencies include allocation of chapter 1 funds to local educational agencies (LEA's), monitoring chapter 1 programs and reviewing reports to insure compliance by local education agencies with the various requirements of the chapter 1 program. To assist the States in meeting these requirements, the full 1 percent of the total chapter 1 allocations is being provided.

For evaluation and studies, the Committee provides $5,760,000, the same as the budget request level and $1,014,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 and House levels. With these funds, approximately $4,200,000 will support four technical assistance centers, with the remaining funds being used for national evaluations of the chapter 1 program. Special appropriation language has been added to carry out this activity for fiscal year 1984.

Migrant education

The Committee recommends a total of $7,500,000 for the high school equivalency program (HEP) and college assistance migrant program (CAMP), the same as the fiscal year 1983 level and the House allowance. The administration proposed to eliminate these two programs in fiscal 1984.

The Committee has provided $6,300,000 for the HEP program, which provides grants to institutions of higher education to assist migrant and seasonal farmworkers beyond the age of compulsory school attendance to complete courses necessary to receive a high school diploma or its equivalent. Career and personal counseling services are provided, as well as placement assistance.

The Committee recommends $1,200,000 for CAMP, which assists migrant students enrolled in their first undergraduate year at a postsecondary institution through provision of tuition scholarships and stipends. Tutoring and counseling services are also provided.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

1983 comparable appropriation	$534,500,000
1984 appropriation request	478,879,000
House allowance	577,286,000
Committee recommendation	528,367,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $528,367,000 for special programs. This is $49,488,000 more than the administration request and $48,919,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $6,133,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $534,500,000.

Included in this account are State block grants and the Secretary's discretionary activities (ch. 2 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act), and six categorical programs which the administration proposed to eliminate as individual programs in fiscal year 1984. The administration also had proposed a new program of science and mathematics education which has yet to be enacted by the Congress.

For chapter 2 of ECIA, the Committee includes $479,420,000 for fiscal year 1984, the same as the fiscal year 1983 appropriation. The recommendation is $541,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance of $478,879,000. Of this amount, $450,655,000, the same as in 1983, will go for the State block grants. These grants are made to State educational agencies and at least 80 percent must be passed through to local educational agencies. Up to 1 percent of the total chapter 2 appropriation is reserved for the outlying areas and up to 6 percent may be set aside for the Secretary's discretionary funds.

Block grant funds will be used for activities designed in accordance with State and local needs and priorities in the areas of basic skills development, educational improvement and support services, and special projects. The block grant approach, thus far, seems to be successful in reducing somewhat burdensome paperwork and administrative overhead while returning education decisionmaking to State and local school officials. At this level of funding, the average State award (including Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia) will be $8,574,246. No State will receive less than $2,229,304.

The Committee provides the full 6 percent, or $28,765,000, for the Secretary's discretionary activities. This is $541,000 more than the administration's request and the House allowance, and is the same as the fiscal year 1983 appropriation. This level provides support for the three mandated programs within the Secretary's discretionary account: Reading is fundamental; programs of national significance under arts in education; and alcohol and drug abuse education.

The Committee continues to be impressed by the importance of the inexpensive book distribution program (Reading is fundamental) and directs the Secretary to use his discretionary fund to support this program at least at $6,500,000, which is the same figure recommended by the House. For the arts in education program, the Committee recommends $2,125,000, an increase of $100,000 over the fiscal year 1983 funding level and the same level recommended by the House. The increase is for the projects relating to arts for the handicapped which involves model programs to show teachers, parents, and others how to bring handicapped people into arts programs. The project also provides technical assistance and training through research and dissemination and supports the Very Special Arts Festival designed to foster greater national awareness about the need for arts programs for the handicapped. Alcohol and drug abuse education would also be maintained at the fiscal year 1983 level of $2,850,000, the same as the House allowance.

The remaining funds for discretionary activities would be used to continue support for the national diffusion network; to conduct evaluations and studies of the implementation and impact of chapter 2; and to support other activities of national significance that address the Secretary's priorities, including special initiatives to follow up on the recommendations of the National Commission on Excellence in Education.

The Committee has been impressed by the extent to which various educational television programs, such as "Sesame Street" and "3-2-1 Contact," have had a most positive impact upon our Nation's children. Accordingly, the Committee urges the Secretary to give educational television a high priority this fiscal year.

Other special programs

The Committee provides $48,947,000 for six categorical programs. This is $48,947,000 more than the administration's request and $540,000 more than the House allowance of $48,407,000 for comparable programs. In addition to funding for these ongoing programs, the House also included $50,000,000 for a new loan program for asbestos removal in schools.

For the Women's Educational Equity Act program, the Committee provides $5,760,000 for grants and contracts to public agencies, private and nonprofit organizations, and individuals for the development, demonstration, and dissemination of activities to promote educational equity for women and girls at all educational levels. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis with applications reviewed by panels of Federal and non-Federal experts in the area of educational equity.

For Follow Through, the Committee recommends $14,767,000, the full amount authorized in 1984, to improve the educational achievement of economically disadvantaged children in kindergarten through early elementary grades. Funds will be directed toward the continuation of existing projects in local school districts, along with ongoing support for sponsoring institutions and resource centers. This will be the last year of funding for Follow Through since, by law, it is to be phased into the chapter 2 State block grant at the end of fiscal year 1984.

For the training and advisory services authorized by title IV of the Civil Rights Act, the Committee recommends $24,000,000. Grants are made to State educational agency civil rights units and to regional desegregation assistance centers to assist school districts that are desegregating by race, sex, and national origin.

For general assistance to the Virgin Islands, the Committee includes $1,920,000 to improve elementary and secondary education. Funds have been used primarily for the expansion of school facilities to accommodate an expanding school-age population and for curriculum development.

For territorial teacher training, the Committee recommends $1,000,000. Awards will be made to departments of education in the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, American Samoa, and Guam to provide training for elementary and secondary school teachers. Funds are distributed based upon need and performance.

The Committee includes $1,500,000 for the Ellender fellowships for a sole source contract to be awarded to the Close-Up Foundation of Washington, D.C., to assist with the expenses of sending approximately 3,000 economically disadvantaged students and their teachers to the Nation's Capital for 1 week of comprehensive seminars on the functioning of the Federal Government. Community sources provide about half of the funds for fellowships.

The Committee is pleased with the Department's responsiveness to addressing the unique educational needs of Native Hawaiian children. The Committee understands that the Department has been working closely with the Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate on this particular project and that a formal report has now been submitted to the Secretary by the Native Hawaiian educational assessment project. The Committee expects that the Department will continue to recognize the particular educational needs of Hawaiian youngsters and will provide its continued guidance and assistance, where appropriate.

The National Commission on Excellence in Education's report, "A Nation at Risk," raises the issue about the future of programs to address the unique needs of gifted children. There are a number of pressing issues which must be addressed as to the most effective means to capitalize upon this truly national resource. The Committee will be exploring this issue during fiscal year 1985 budget hearings.

The Committee notes that the House bill includes $50,000,000 for the startup of the asbestos hazards control loan program as authorized by section 6 of the Asbestos School Hazards Control Act of 1980. The Committee is also deeply concerned about potential health hazards posed by the incidence of asbestos in our Nation's schools. Several months ago, the Committee requested that the Departent of Education submit a report by September 1, 1983 on the extent of the problem confronting school districts that must remove asbestos, where it has been identified, as well as the cost of removal, number of districts affected and the availability of any Federal support for such purposes. Although the report had been requested to be submitted no later than September 1, 1983, the Department recently has requested a 1-month extension in order to obtain the full information requested. Accordingly, the Committee believes it would be prudent to await the report in order to study the full magnitude of this problem before considering possible funding of a major new asbestos removal program.

BILINGUAL EDUCATION

1983 comparable appropriation	$138,057,000
1984 appropriation request	94,534,000
House allowance	142,057,000
Committee recommendation	139,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $139,000,000 for bilingual education. This is $44,466,000 more than the administration request and $3,057,000 less than the House allowance and $943,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $138,057,000.

The Federal bilingual education programs are designed to alleviate the academic problems of limited English-proficient children by improving their ability to read, write, speak, and comprehend English. The programs which comprise this account are: grants to school districts; desegregation grants; training grants; support services; and bilingual vocational training.

It is estimated that approximately 3.6 million school-age children in the United States have limited ability in English, 1.2 million of whom do not usually speak English.

The Committee encourages the goal of providing children of limited English proficiency with special services to enable them to participate in the regular school program as well as to meet the Federal Government's responsibility under the Lau guidelines to insure that school districts provide appropriate services. However, while the Committee does not wish to engage in the controversy regarding the various methods and appropriate strategies for aiding language-minority students to compete more effectively for education and employment in an English-speaking society, the Committee does wish to express its deep concern that many whose native language is not English continue to have considerable difficulty in school. The Committee is concerned whether the programs now being funded meet several goals: among them, whether the trauma of adjustment is being mitigated, particularly for very young children; whether the programs are effectively and efficiently promoting proficiency in English; what kinds of programs have been most successful in aiding students to become involved, productive members of society; and what kinds of innovative programs might be applied in certain circumstances.

Therefore, given that many research results to date are ambiguous, the Committee urges the Department to redouble efforts to review and evaluate various methods of instruction, taking societal factors into account, in order to determine which approach or combination of approaches would satisfy court decisions and prove more effective in educating language-minority children, as well as describe the cost and practical implications of implementing each. Congress is laboring at a great disadvantage with respect to this program as there now exists no national resource base regarding the experience of different kinds of programs. The Committee believes such studies would be invaluable for those engaged in the decisionmaking process at the local, State, and Federal levels and urges the Department to initiate this data collection effort.

Grants to school districts

The Committee has provided $84,126,000 for basic grants, the same amount appropriated in fiscal 1983, and $24,402,000 more than the administration request of $59,724,000. The House provided $95,007,000 for these grants.

Federal bilingual education grants assist children of limited English proficiency to improve their ability to read, write, and speak English while they make progress in subject areas. Discretionary awards are made to local school districts to help them build the capacity to offer bilingual instruction to limited English proficient children. Demonstration projects are also funded to develop successful bilingual educational methods.

Training grants

The Committee has included $34,631,000 for this program, an increase of $3,343,000 over the fiscal 1983 appropriation, and $12,231,000 more than the administration request. The House provided $30,588,000 for these grants.

Training grants are designed to respond to the need for trained, qualified personnel in bilingual education. Activities include grants to institutions of higher education, State education agencies and private, nonprofit organizations to train bilingual education teachers, parents, and administrators; and contracts for resource centers to support training, materials development, evaluation, and other technical assistance services.

The Committee is concerned by studies which have pointed to the growing number of children requiring bilingual education and the shortage of qualified bilingual teachers to fill this gap. Therefore, the Committee has placed a high priority on fulfilling the need for teachers as well as improving the quality of teacher training programs. The Committee urges the Department to develop a strategy for recruiting bilingual education teacher candidates from among the existing pool of public school teachers.

The Committee is pleased to learn of the Department's intention to establish two bilingual education centers to address the unique cultural and geographical needs of the residents of the Pacific Basin. The Committee understands that one of these centers will focus upon Hawaii and American Samoa, and the other upon Guam and the trust territories. The Committee further understands that there is considerable support from the local educational leadership for this development and, accordingly, was pleased to learn of the Department's decision.

Support services

The Committee has included $16,557,000, the same as the 1983 appropriation, and $6,647,000 more than the administration request. The House provided $10,447,000 for this program.

Activities include grants to State education agencies for coordination and technical assistance, research and evaluation studies, operation of a national clearinghouse to collect and disseminate bilingual education information, and a national advisory council.

Of the total amount provided for this activity, $5,000,000 is for materials development projects. Of this amount, $2,500,000 is for support of services provided by the three existing bilingual evaluation, dissemination, and assessment centers (EDAC's) in the Nation that develop, disseminate, and evaluate minority language materials used by local schools nationwide, and $2,500,000 is for support of materials development activities.

Desegregation grants

The Committee agrees with the House and the administration in not recommending funding for desegregation grants in fiscal 1984. The types of activities funded by this program are similar to those supported under basic grants.

Desegregation grants provide aid to districts which are implementing desegregation plans. The program supports bilingual-bicultural instructional projects and curriculum development projects. The children served must be from minority language backgrounds, but do not have to be limited English proficient.

Because of the high priority the Committee has placed on training, those funds which last year were designated for desegregation grants have been included for training. The activities conducted with desegregation grant funding in many instances overlap and duplicate activities provided by basic grants funds.

Vocational training

The Committee has included $3,686,000 for this program, the same as the fiscal year 1983 appropriation and $1,186,000 more than the administration request. The House provided $6,015,000 for this program.

This program provides funds for bilingual vocational training and occupational related English language instruction to out-of-school youths and adults of limited English proficiency, for instructor training and instructional materials development.

SCHOOL ASSISTANCE IN FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREAS

1983 comparable appropriation	$540,200,000
1984 appropriation request	455,000,000
House allowance	Defer
Committee recommendation	585,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $585,000,000 for school assistance in federally affected areas, which is $130,000,000 more than the administration request. The House deferred action on this account. The recommendation is $44,800,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $540,200,000. The funding included in the bill for this program represents the full amount authorized.

School assistance in federally affected areas, or impact aid, is a program to help compensate local school districts for the cost of educating children where availability of revenue from local taxes has been adversely affected by the presence of Federal activities. The components of this activity are: payments for "A" children; payments for "B" children; special provisions (section 2); disaster assistance; and construction.

The Committee has learned that the Department may again pursue a change in the manner by which rates are established for local educational agencies in States which utilize comparable districts. The Committee opposes any such change in policy which would negatively impact payments to the local educational agencies in these States. The Committee insists upon the opportunity to approve or disapprove any change in current rate policy and directs that the Secretary shall, no less than 45 days prior to implementing any change in the method for establishing rates, inform the Senate and House Appropriations Committees of his intentions.

The Committee notes that its payment criteria are based on Department projections which were developed utilizing fiscal year 1981 enrollment data and a 10-percent per annum inflation factor, which may exceed the actual rate of inflation used to calculate entitlements. In addition, the Department has indicated that enrollment has declined nationally at approximately eight-tenths of 1 percent per year, with the impact aid population declining at a commensurate rate. Should any excess funds accrue due to either or both of these conditions, the Committee directs the Secretary to increase incrementally payments for "nonsuper A" and "B" category children. Further, the Committee wishes to be apprised, at the earliest possible opportunity, of the effect the utilization of fiscal year 1984 data is likely to have on the distribution of impact aid payments.

The Committee directs the Secretary to fund fully section 3(d)(2)(B) which is intended to provide additional assistance necessary to enable several of the Nation's most severely impacted school systems to provide a comparable level of education. Further, the Committee recognizes the difficulty the Douglas school system in Box Elder, S. Dak., has faced in its efforts to impress upon the Department the unusual economic circumstances which have resulted from the almost complete dominance of the Ellsworth Air Force Base on this small community. Therefore, the Committee directs that the Secretary shall give special consideration to the district's choice of the Todd and/or Shannon County schools in South Dakota as comparable districts for purposes of calculating the Douglas school system's rates. Further, the Committee directs the Secretary to provide a written report to the Senate and House Appropriations Committees outlining the Department's actions relative to the district's fiscal year 1984 application which shall in no way delay disbursement of the funds to which this school system is entitled.

"A" category payments

"A" children are those who live and whose parents work on Federal property or are on active duty in the uniformed services, including children residing on Indian lands or in federally subsidized, low-rent housing.

The full amount authorized, a total of $535,000,000, is included for "A" and "B" payments under section 3. The allowance for these payments represents an increase of $99,825,000 over the amount available in fiscal year 1983. Of the total amount provided, $477,000,000 is for "A" category payments, which is an increase of $31,000,000 over the budget request, and $99,825,000 over the fiscal 1983 level.

Payments for "A" children in "super A" districts, those districts in which "A" children represent 20 percent or more of the total average daily attendance, would be 100 percent of entitlement, except that payments on behalf of children residing in federally subsidized low-rent housing would be 15 percent of entitlement. Payments for "A" children in other districts would be prorated from 100 percent of entitlement, except that payments on behalf of children residing in federally subsidized low-income housing would be prorated from 15 percent of entitlement. The reduced level of entitlement paid for low-rent housing children is similar to the rate of payment for such children in recent years. Payments for "A" children in "nonsuper A" districts, other than low-rent housing "A" children, will be approximately 65 percent of entitlement. Payments for low-rent housing children in these districts will be approximately 9 percent of entitlement.

"B" category payments

"B" children are those who live or whose parents work on Federal property or are on active duty in the uniformed services.

Payments for "B" children will be no less than $58,000,000, the estimated total for "B" payments in 1983, and are to be prorated from 100 percent of entitlement. These payments will be approximately 14 percent of entitlement.

The administration requests no funds for payments for "B" children, citing the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 which provided no authorization in fiscal year 1984 for payments for "B" children.

Under the proposed formula, any school district whose section 3 payment would be less than $5,000 would receive no payment.

Section 2—Special provisions

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,000,000 for section 2 for grants to school districts. This is the full authorization for this activity and $11,000,000 more than the administration request. This amount is $5,000,000 more than the 1983 appropriation, and it is estimated that this amount should be sufficient to pay all eligible districts at 100 percent of entitlement.

Section 2 payments are made to local school districts which are heavily impacted by Federal Government removal of property from the tax base.

Disaster assistance

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,000,000 for section 7, disaster assistance, the full authorization amount and $10,000,000 more than the administration request. This is the same as the 1983 appropriation.

This program provides funds to local education agencies affected by major disasters.

The administration has requested no funds for this program in fiscal year 1984, a decrease of $10,000,000 from the fiscal year 1983 appropriation. At the time of the budget request, the administration believed that funds on hand would be sufficient to cover claims.

Construction

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,000,000 for construction activities, the maximum amount authorized and $20,000,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is $60,000,000 less than the 1983 appropriation which included a $60,000,000 supplemental contained in the jobs bill, Public Law 98-8. The administration has requested no funds for construction in fiscal year 1984.

Construction activities provide direct grants for emergency repair and construction of school facilities when enrollment and the availability of local revenues have been adversely affected by Federal activities, or in areas suffering major disasters.

The proposed bill language gives priority to schools attended by children residing on Indian lands (section 14 (a) and (b)) and schools for children residing on Federal property where legal or other reasons prevent local school districts from fulfilling this need (section 10).

EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

1983 comparable appropriation	$1,199,402,000
1984 appropriation request	1,110,252,000
House allowance	1,204,792,000
Committee recommendation	1,241,420,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,241,420,000 for education for the handicapped. This is $131,168,000 more than the administration request and $36,628,000 more than the House allowance, and is $42,018,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 appropriation of $1,199,402,000.

The education for the handicapped programs provide assistance to the States in assuring that all handicapped children have available to them a free appropriate public education. This assistance is provided through State grants designed to offset a portion of the excess costs of State and local education agencies for educating handicapped children, aged 3 through 21, and through a variety of discretionary programs providing special purpose funds to meet designated Federal priorities.

The recommendations of the Committee for these discretionary activities reflect recent action of the Senate on S. 1341, the Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1983. The Committee expects that current law will be followed until the enactment of a new authorization.

State grant program

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,071,850,000 for the State grant program. This is $73,670,000 more than the administration request and $53,950,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1983 appropriation of $1,017,900,000.

This program supports formula grants to States for a portion of the excess cost of educating handicapped children ages 3 to 21. Funds are allocated by statutory formula based on an annual State count of resident handicapped children receiving special education. Excess cost is the cost which is over and above the average per pupil expenditure (APPE) for nonhandicapped students. Each State is awarded an amount equal to the number of handicapped children multiplied by a specified percentage of the APPE. The fiscal year 1984 appropriation will become available for obligation on July 1, 1984 for use during the 1984–85 school year. The Committee recommendation would maintain the Federal share of the excess cost of educating a handicapped child at 8 percent in fiscal year 1984.

Preschool incentive grants

For preschool incentive grants, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $26,330,000. This is $1,330,000 more than the administration request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1983 appropriation of $25,000,000.

This program authorizes formula grants to encourage State and local education agencies to expand educational services to handicapped children ages 3 to 5, since many States do not yet mandate or customarily provide educational services to preschool children, and are, therefore, not required to educate them under the service mandate of Public Law 94–142, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act. S. 1341, as passed the Senate, would reduce the minimum age to birth.

Funds are allocated by statutory formula based on an annual State count of resident preschool handicapped children aged 3 through 5 receiving special education. The State entitlement is $300 per child reported, prorated down to the funds available.

Deaf-blind centers

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $14,000,000 for deaf-blind centers. This is $4,440,000 more than the budget request, and $1,360,000 less than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1983 appropriation of $15,360,000.

This program funds multistate centers which coordinate the delivery of services to deaf-blind children and the provision of family counseling and in-service personnel training, and model demonstration projects.

The reduced appropriation is consistent with the policy of S. 1341, placing emphasis on indirect services, training and curriculum, and materials development.

Severely handicapped projects

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,000,000 for the severely handicapped program. This is $1,120,000 more than the budget request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1983 appropriation of $2,880,000.

This program awards contracts and grants to develop and disseminate model demonstration projects of the best methods of educating severely handicapped children to develop their self-reliance and reduce need for institutional care.

Funds are awarded on a competitive basis to State departments of special education, colleges and universities, and other organizations, primarily for 3 year, annually renewable projects.

Early childhood education

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $21,100,000 for early childhood education. This is $9,300,000 more than the budget request, and $4,300,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $16,800,000.

This program supports grants and contracts for projects to develop and disseminate effective models of educational services to preschool age handicapped children, and to assist States in developing State plans.

Regional, vocational, adult, and postsecondary programs

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,000,000 for regional, vocational, adult, and postsecondary programs. This is $2,168,000 more than the administration request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $2,832,000.

This program is designed to improve educational programs for postsecondary and adult handicapped persons through grants and contracts awarded to technical, vocational, and postsecondary institutions, and other nonprofit educational agencies. Program funds currently support two types of projects: (a) direct services grants to postsecondary and vocational technical schools for serving deaf students; and (b) demonstration projects which develop innovative models for delivery of support services or modify existing educational programs for postsecondary and adult handicapped students.

Innovation and development

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,000,000 for innovation and development. This is $4,200,000 more than the budget request, and $3,000,000 more than the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $12,000,000.

This program supports research and demonstration grants and contracts to develop and disseminate tested new approaches and materials for the teaching of the handicapped. Funds are awarded on a competitive basis to State and local education agencies, colleges and universities, and other education and research organizations.

The program is one of the oldest continuous sources of Federal funding for special education research. Products promote educational achievement by handicapped children and have included inventions, curriculum materials, and diagnostic/assessment instruments for a range of disabilities.

Media services and captioned films

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $14,000,000 for media services and captioned films. This is $2,480,000 more than the administration request, and the House allowance. The recommendation is $2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $12,000,000.

This program funds grants and contracts to produce and distribute captioned films and television programs and other educational materials for handicapped learners. Other activities funded include the National Theater for the Deaf, and Recordings for the Blind, Inc. Funds are awarded on a competitive basis to State and local education agencies, colleges and universities, and other organizations generally for up to 3-year annually renewable projects.

Regional resource centers

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,500,000 for regional resource centers. This is $1,620,000 more than the administration request, and $500,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $370,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $4,130,000.

This program supports grants or contracts with institutions of higher education and State educational agencies for the operation of regional centers. The purpose of these centers is to assist State and local education agencies in identifying and solving problems, as well as in developing and applying successful practices.

Recruitment and information

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000 for recruitment and information. This is $280,000 more than the budget request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $720,000.

This program supports a contract or grant to provide information on educational resources for handicapped children, and employment opportunities in the field of special education. Funds are awarded on a competitive basis to operate a national clearinghouse.

Special education personnel development

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $55,540,000 for special education personnel development. This is $21,940,000 more than the budget request, and $6,240,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $49,300,000.

This program supports grants to prepare educational personnel to work competently with handicapped children. Funds are awarded to colleges and universities, State departments of education, and other organizations to develop preservice training programs for handicapped education specialists and in-service training for regular classroom teachers, aides and school administrators, and parents. In the event that a reauthorization act has not been enacted prior to the enactment of an appropriation, the Committee directs that the funds allocated for parent training shall be no less than the proportionate share allocated in fiscal year 1983.

Special studies

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,100,000 for special studies. This is $2,620,000 more than the budget request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $480,000. Of the funds appropriated, $2,600,000 will be made available upon the enactment of new authorizing legislation. Thus, $500,000 will be available for current activities.

This program authorizes competitive contracts for legislatively mandated evaluations of the effectiveness of State efforts in responding to the mandates of Public Law 94–142, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975.

Evaluation funding reached a peak in fiscal year 1979 at $2,300,000. Since that time it dwindled to $480,000 in 1983. Significant increases in funding are necessary for the following reasons: to bring special education's evaluation activities to capacity as currently mandated and to allow for additional functions, mandated in the EHA Amendments of 1983. Evaluation activities are critical for national policymaking by both the legislative and executive branches of Government. They provide essential information for oversight and reauthorization of the act as well as a means for accountability, both fiscal and programmatic.

Secondary education and transitional services for handicapped youth

This program, authorized under the provisions of S. 1341, provides grants to public agencies and private, nonprofit organizations for the development of training, model education, and demonstration programs to assist handicapped youth age 12 and over to successfully move from elementary and secondary education to postsecondary education, vocational training, and employment. The bill includes $6,000,000 for this new activity. There was no request from the administration and no action was taken by the House. Funds appropriated for this activity will be available upon enactment of the reauthorization legislation.

Other discretionary programs

The House bill included $45,000,000 for a new activity, "Other discretionary programs." The Senate bill does not include funds for this activity, as it distributes additional funds throughout the already existing discretionary activities listed above.

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND HANDICAPPED RESEARCH

1983 comparable appropriation	$1,045,347,000
1984 appropriation request	1,031,727,000
House allowance	Defer
Committee recommendation	1,111,400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,111,400,000 for rehabilitation services and handicapped research. This is $79,673,000 more than the administration request and $66,053,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $1,045,347,000. The House deferred action on this request.

Programs authorized under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 support a variety of activities specifically targeted to bringing handicapped persons into the mainstream of society by helping them to maximize their potential for employment and independent living. These programs are specifically designed to reduce human dependency, increase self-reliance, and fully utilize the productive capabilities of handicapped persons. Priority is placed on serving the most severely handicapped individuals. The action recommended by the Committee is consistent with S. 1340, the Rehabilitation Amendments of 1983. The Committee expects that current law will be followed until the enactment of a new authorization.

Basic State grants

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $993,900,000 for basic State grants. This is $50,000,000 more than the budget request and the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $943,900,000.

The basic State grants program provides an 80-percent Federal match to State vocational rehabilitation agencies for the provision and administration of programs to prepare disabled individuals to engage in gainful employment. A statutory requirement gives priority in the provisions of services to severely handicapped individuals.

Service projects

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $37,600,000 for service projects. This is $16,506,000 more than the budget request and is $6,506,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $31,094,000.

Service projects assist individuals who have unique disabling conditions develop new and innovative approaches to meeting their needs and provide clients with special training and employment opportunities and advocacy services. The main types of service projects are: projects with industry; severely disabled; migratory workers, Indians; Helen Keller Center; recreation programs; and client assistance.

The Committee action provides $13,000,000 for projects with industry, $12,900,000 for severely disabled projects and migrants, $3,700,000 for the Helen Keller National Institute, $6,000,000 for client assistance programs, and $2,000,000 for special recreation projects.

The $12,900,000 for severely disabled and migrant projects includes approximately $5,000,000 for spinal cord injury projects which, upon enactment of S. 1340, will be transferred to the National Institute of Handicapped Research.

The special projects program also includes projects intended to establish the effectiveness of rehabilitation services in dealing with special populations of the severely disabled such as those with multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, and retardation.

Independent living

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $19,400,000 for independent living centers. This is $2,120,000 more than the administration request and is the same as the fiscal year 1983 appropriation.

This program is designed to meet the independent living needs of severely handicapped individuals. It provides for a grants program under which the Commissioner may make grants to the State vocational rehabilitation agency for the establishment and operation of independent living centers, offering services such as: referral regarding attendant care; training in independent living skills; assistance in housing and transportation and peer counseling. No State match is required.

Training

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $22,000,000 for training. This is $2,800,000 more than the administration request and the fiscal year 1983 appropriation of $19,200,000.

Rehabilitation training grants are intended to increase both the number and the qualifications of professional staff in the field of vocational rehabilitation.

Of the $22,000,000 provided it is the Committee's intent that training activities in the field of speech language hearing therapy be maintained at the fiscal year 1983 level.

National Institute for Handicapped Research

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $36,000,000 for the National Institute for Handicapped Research. This is $5,940,000 more than the administration request and is $4,440,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $31,560,000.

This program is a centralized effort to coordinate research development for the rehabilitation of handicapped individuals. The Institute awards grants on a nationally competitive basis, including the funding of research and training centers. It also funds rehabilitation and engineering centers to develop and distribute technological devices and equipment.

The Committee notes that under the provisions of S. 1340, NIHR is given responsibility for spinal cord injury and demonstration projects under the authority of sections 310 and 311(b) of the Rehabilitation Act. The Committee realizes that responsibility for spinal cord projects and approximately $5,000,000 is currently appropriated under service projects; but upon enactment of S. 1340, severely disabled projects will be transferred and funds will be available in addition to the $36,000,000 appropriated for NIHR. Until the enactment of a new authorization, the Committee expects the agency to operate under current law.

Of the amount appropriated for NIHR, $500,000 is provided for the acquisition of computer and information processing equipment for a one-time supplement to the existing base grant for the West Virginia

Research and Training Center. The Center's core area is the improvement of vocational rehabilitation management.

During this year's hearings a number of the public witnesses expressed the need for increased Federal support for training programs which would insure an adequate number of health care providers of all disciplines who would specialize in the rehabilitation of disabled persons. Unfortunately, the Committee is not aware of any recently developed long-term planning documents which would provide adequate guidance for the establishment of appropriate health manpower training programs to meet this need; for example, how many nurse practitioners, occupational therapists, psychologists, or rehabilitation physicians should be trained. Further, it is the Committee's view that under our present reimbursment system, it is simply inappropriate to assume that the private sector will view this as a high priority issue. Accordingly, the Committee directs the NIHR to develop a comprehensive manpower report for the Committee which will include attention being given to the possibility of training minority professionals, as well as retraining those currently in a profession, such as nursing, who would now be interested in specializing in rehabilitation care. In developing this report, the Committee expects NIHR to work closely with, and to receive the active support from, appropriate experts in the Health Resources and Services Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services.

National Council on the Handicapped

The National Council on the Handicapped was created to establish general policies regarding Federal activities affecting handicapped individuals and review rehabilitation services and handicapped research.

The Committee recommends $500,000 in fiscal year 1984 for the Council. This is an increase of $307,000 over fiscal year 1983 appropriations.

Evaluations

There is no specific request for funding to perform evaluations of programs under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. However, S. 1340 requires that the Secretary of Education establish and apply standards for program evaluation and conduct evaluations of the projects with industry and independent living centers programs by September 30, 1984. For this purpose, the Committee recommends $2,000,000

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

1983 comparable appropriation	$816,500,000
1984 appropriation request	492,839,000
House allowance	835,000,000
Committee recommendation	831,314,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $831,314,000 for vocational and adult education, the fully authorized level. This is $338,475,000 more than the administration request and $3,686,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $14,814,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $816,500,000.

Vocational and adult education funds help to promote the development of a prepared workforce.

No individual amounts were requested by the administration for specific items in this account. The budget request was based on a proposal to combine the existing categorical programs which support vocational and adult education into a simplified block grant to the States. The Committee recommendations are based on current law, as Congress has taken no action to consolidate and repeal the Vocational Education Act and the Adult Education Act.

Basic grants

The Committee has included $567,969,000 for basic grants, an increase of $9,814,000 over the fiscal 1983 level, and $2,686,000 less than the House allowance.

This appropriation provides formula grants to States to strengthen the Federal-State-local partnership in employment preparation. Programs train individuals in a variety of occupational areas, and assist them with the skills necessary for seeking and securing gainful employment. In allocating funds, priority is given to economically depressed areas, and to programs designed to meet new and emerging employment needs.

The primary Federal role in vocational education has been to stimulate State and local support. Federal funds are matched by State and local dollars by approximately 11 to 1.

Although the Federal contribution accounts for only a small portion of total expenditures for vocational and adult education, it has major value in supporting programs to prepare a well-trained labor force, crucial to economic vitality.

The administration is not requesting any specific funding for the basic grants, because funding for them was to be incorporated into the proposed Vocational and Adult Education Consolidation Act in fiscal year 1984. However, the proposal has not been passed by Congress.

Program improvement and supportive services

The Committee has provided $99,590,000 for this activity, which is the same as the fiscal 1983 level and the House allowance.

Under this program, grants are awarded to States and outlying areas to improve the quality of, and encourage innovation in, vocational education. Programs of applied research, development of exemplary programs, curriculum, and materials development are among the services for which funds are used. States develop comprehensive plans which describe how activities will improve ongoing vocational education programs.

Funds are allocated according to the same formula used for basic grants, and 20 percent of the funds must be used to support guidance and counseling services.

The administration has requested no categorical funding for this activity in fiscal year 1984, because it was to be part of the vocational and adult education block grant.

Programs of national significance

The Committee has included $7,678,000 for these programs, the same as the fiscal 1983 appropriation, and $500,000 less than the House allowance. There are no specific funds requested by the administration for these programs in fiscal year 1984, as it was to be a part of the Vocational and Adult Education Consolidation Act.

This program has three objectives: to support the National Occupational Information Coördinating Committee; to support a National Center for Research in Vocational Education; and to support special projects of national significance, including curriculum coordination centers.

Programs are linked by the common objective of developing and disseminating improvements in vocational education services, information on employment availability, and the relevance of training to the job market at the State, regional, and national levels.

Of the total amount provided for this activity, $2,000,000 is made available to the Secretary of Education to enter into contractual or other agreements to support international vocational training programs designed to increase the ability of underdeveloped countries to upgrade their work force.

Special programs for the disadvantaged

The Committee has included $14,356,000 for this program, the same as the fiscal year 1983 funding level, and the House allowance. No categorical funding was requested for this activity in fiscal year 1984, because it was to be included in the consolidation block grant.

This program is designed to reach persons who would have difficulty succeeding in regular vocational programs because of problems with reading, writing, and other basic skills. Services are also provided to economically disadvantaged persons, and residents of correctional facilities. Remedial instruction and counseling are provided to individuals served by this program.

Funds are allocated according to the basic grant formula, and States in turn allot funds to areas with high youth unemployment and large numbers of high school dropouts.

Consumer and homemaking education

The Committee has recommended $31,633,000 for this program, the same as the fiscal year 1983 appropriation, and the House allowance. The administration is not requesting any categorical funding for consumer and homemaking education in fiscal year 1984 because it was to be part of the proposed Vocational and Adult Education Consolidation Act.

This program supplements State and local educational efforts to prepare youth and adults for the occupation of homemaking. The program awards grants to the States according to the same formula used for the basic grants activity. Funds can be used for programs in consumer and homemaking education and for related services.

Use of funds within each State is based on approved 5-year and annual vocational education plans. Although one-third of each State's allotment must be used in economically depressed areas or areas of high unemployment, most States have been using as much as one-half of their funds for services in these areas.

State advisory councils

The Committee has provided $6,500,000 for this activity, which is the same as the fiscal year 1983 appropriation, and $500,000 less than the House allowance. Again, no categorical funding was requested by the administration.

This program provides grants to States for operating expenses of the legislatively mandated State advisory councils. These councils advise State boards of education on development of annual and 5-year plans and policies and report to the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education on State training needs and activities. Funds are allocated according to the same formula used for the basic grants.

State planning

The Committee has provided $3,588,000 for this activity, the same as the fiscal 1983 level and the House allowance. Again, no categorical funding was requested by the administration.

This activity supports formula grants to States for preparing 5-year plans, updating annual plans, conducting evaluations, and preparing accountability reports. Funds are allocated under the same formula as the basic grants.

Adult education

The Committee has included $100,000,000 for this program, the same as the House allowance and the full amount authorized, and $5,000,000 more than the amount appropriated for 1983. The administration has asked for no categorical funding for this program in fiscal year 1984, because it is proposed for inclusion in the Vocational and Adult Education Consolidation Act.

Funds provided for adult education support State formula matching grants to combat functional illiteracy for adults over 16. Funds are distributed by a formula based on the number of adults in a State without high school diplomas who are not currently in a school.

Federal funds may support up to 90 percent of each State's program and up to 100 percent of programs in outlying areas. At least 10 percent of each State's allotment must be used for special demonstration projects and teacher training.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

1983 comparable appropriation	$3,617,800,000
1984 appropriation request	3,517,800,000
House allowance	3,813,360,000
Committee recommendation	3,954,360,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,954,360,000 for student financial assistance. This is $436,560,000 more than the administration request and $141,000,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $336,560,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $3,617,800,000.

The administration proposal reflects a new grant program which would supplement the self-help efforts of needy college students. The administration did not request funding for the Pell grant, direct loan, supplemental grant or State student incentive grant programs. The new self-help grant program would have required students to make a financial contribution toward the cost of attendance obtained through work, loans, savings, or other means, prior to eligibility for grants. As part of this proposal, the budget request for work-study was increased substantially over the current authorized level to help students meet the self-help requirement. Students might also have met the self-help requirement using direct or guaranteed student loans. This new proposal for restructuring student aid programs has not been acted upon by the authorizing committees of the Congress. The Committee's recommendations, therefore, are based upon existing legislation.

Pell grants

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,800,000,000 for the Pell grant program, an increase of $380,960,000 over the fiscal year 1983 level and $181,000,000 more than the House allowance. The administration did not request funding for these grants.

The Pell grant program provides direct grants to financially needy undergraduate students who are enrolled at least half-time at participating postsecondary institutions. Approximately 2,564,000 students would receive average Pell grants of $1,100 in academic year 1984–85.

The Committee recommends appropriation language to limit the maximum grant to $2,000 to meet 50 percent of costs. This is a $200 increase over the fiscal 1983 level and $100 more than is provided in the House level. Without this language, however, a maximum grant of $2,500 to meet 65 percent of cost of education would be authorized. Appropriation language is also included, as was included in fiscal year 1983, to make the funds appropriated for Pell grants available first to meet any insufficiencies arising from the payment schedule for the 1983–84 academic year, and to authorize carryover of up to 15 percent of the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1984 to fiscal year 1985. The level provided in the bill also reflects the statutory changes provided in Public Law 98–79, which permits a living allowance of up to $1,600 for students not living at home or in institutionally owned or operated housing. This is a $500 increase over the maximum amount allowed in previous years.

Supplemental educational opportunity grants

The Committee recommends $370,000,000 for the supplemental educational opportunity grant (SEOG) program in fiscal year 1984, the same as the House level, and $14,600,000 more than the fiscal 1983 level. No funds were included in the budget request for SEOG's.

Awards to 4,100 participating postsecondary institutions provide grants to students who demonstrate financial need. Approximately 639,000 students, 25,000 more than in fiscal 1983, would receive grants averaging $550. For fiscal 1984, the Committee recommends language similar to that provided in Public Law 97–301 and Public Law 98–63, the supplemental appropriations bill of 1983, which distributes funds as in 1982 and 1983 and corrects a deficiency in the authorizing statute, so that all funds would be allocated in a manner designed to give all eligible institutions a minimum funding level based upon a uniform State percentage. Without such language, more recent SEOG-eligible institutions would receive reduced allocations.

Work-study

For work-study, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $550,000,000, the same as the House level and the full authorization. In fiscal year 1983, the Congress provided an increase in college work-study over the authorized level as part of the emergency jobs bill. The administration requested $850,000,000 for this program, based on enactment of their proposed student financial assistance package.

This program provides grants to eligible institutions for partial reimbursement of wages paid to financially needy undergraduate, graduate, and professional students. Federal funds may be used to pay up to 80 percent of the student's wages for part-time employment. Over 820,000 students will be assisted in 1984.

Bill language similar to that for SEOG is provided to distribute funds as in the past, to overcome a problem in making awards to newly eligible institutions.

Direct loans

The Committee recommends that $143,560,000 be provided for Federal capital contributions to the direct loan program, which is a decrease of $35,000,000 from fiscal year 1983 and the House allowance. The budget request did not include any funding for Federal capital contributions.

The amount provided by the Committee, added to repayments on prior loans, would provide over $620,000,000 in new loans for academic year 1984–85. Approximately 777,000 average loans of $800 would be provided to financially needy postsecondary students.

Teacher cancellations

The Committee recommends $14,800,000 for teacher cancellations, the same as the fiscal year 1983 appropriation, and $10,800,000 more than the administration's request. The House bill provides $19,800,000 for teacher cancellations. These funds are used to reimburse institutions for up to 100 percent of the principal of a student's loan, if the student agreed to teach in low-income areas, or to teach handicapped children.

The Committee did not provide administration proposed appropriation language to limit the reimbursements under this program to the amount of the institution's financial contribution to the loan canceled.

State student incentive grants

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $76,000,000 for the State student incentive grant (SSIG) program, an increase of $16,000,000 over the fiscal year 1983 level and the same as the House allowance. No funds were included in the budget request for this program.

Incentive grants to States are authorized to develop and expand need-based aid programs for postsecondary students. States must equally match these grants with State funds to support grants of up to $2,000 per year. A State's allotment is based on its relative share of higher education enrollment.

The Committee believes that this program is successful in encouraging States to use their own funds to help finance postsecondary education and should continue in those efforts. Under the 50–50 matching requirement of the State student incentive grant program, approximately 304,000 students would receive average grants of $500, about 64,000 more students than were served in fiscal 1983.

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS

1983 comparable appropriation	$3,100,500,000
1984 appropriation request	2,047,100,000
House allowance	1,268,600,000
Committee recommendation	2,256,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,256,500,000 for guaranteed student loans (GSL's). This is $209,400,000 more than the administration request of January and $987,900,000 more than the House allowance of $1,268,600,000. More recently, the administration transmitted its new estimate for the GSL program of $2,378,400,000 for 1984.

The Committee's recommendation assumes a prior year carryover of approximately $700,000,000 which would bring the total available for guaranteed student loans to $2,956,500,000. The House level assumes a carryover of $900,000,000, which was the administration's estimate when it first submitted its fiscal 1984 budget to the Congress.

The Committee's recommendation is based on the most recent estimates of continuing current services through fiscal 1984, including such factors as projected interest rates and estimates of cumulative outstanding loan volume. As in the House level, the Committee's action does not assume enactment of the administration's proposed statutory changes in the GSL program, which would have required all students to undergo need analysis to determine eligibility for interest benefits, increased the loan origination fee for graduate students from 5 to 10 percent, and recalled all outstanding loan advances from the guarantee agencies. The Committee maintains the program with the changes made under the Student Financial Assistance Technical Amendments Act of 1982.

The GSL program is designed to promote the availability of low-interest loans from banks and other lenders to students and their parents to help meet the costs of postsecondary education. This is accomplished through the provision of Federal insurance, reinsurance, and interest subsidies.

Direct Federal insurance is available under limited circumstances. Federal costs associated with direct insurance include payments for borrower default, death, disability and bankruptcy, collection and administrative expenses.

However, in general, the program is administered through State and private nonprofit guarantee agencies which serve as intermediate loan insurors, defaulted loan collectors, and providers of various services to lenders. Federal loan advances, reinsurance payments for borrower default, death, disability and bankruptcy, and administrative allowances are provided to the guarantee agencies to support their insurance of student and parent loans.

The Federal Government also pays an interest benefit subsidy, equal to the borrower's interest rate, on behalf of regular GSL student borrowers while they are in school and during certain grace and deferment periods. To be eligible for this subsidy, students with adjusted gross family incomes above $30,000 must demonstrate need. A Federal special allowance is also paid to participating lenders which assures them a total yield, based on outstanding loan volume, equal to the most recent quarterly average 91-day Treasury bill rate plus 3.5 percent. Regular GSL student borrowers are currently charged a 5-percent origination fee which helps offset these Federal subsidy costs.

HIGHER AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

1983 comparable appropriation	$421,841,000
1984 appropriation request	204,716,000
House allowance	404,270,000
Committee recommendation	396,316,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $396,316,000 for higher and continuing education. This is $191,600,000 more than the administration request and $7,954,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $25,525,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $421,841,000.

Special programs for the disadvantaged (TRIO)

For special programs for the disadvantaged, popularly known as the TRIO program, the Committee recommends $164,740,000, which is $10,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 level, the same as the House allowance, but $129,740,000 more than the budget request.

The budget request proposes to eliminate funding for upward bound, talent search, educational opportunity centers, and staff training and to fund the special services, but expand somewhat the activities which may be supported.

The TRIO programs are designed to help needy students pursue postsecondary education. The TRIO programs require that at least two-thirds of program participants be low-income, first-generation college students, or under the special services program, be physically handicapped.

The Committee recommendation would support continuation awards for upward bound, talent search, and the educational opportunity centers at the fiscal year 1983 level. It is the Committee's intention to provide a minimum of the fiscal year 1983 level of $60,555,892 for special services and that the Department fund as many new special services grants as possible. The Committee believes that it is a priority to fund direct services to students and recommends that the Department consider reducing funds for staff training before reducing the number of special services grants that are awarded.

Veterans cost of instruction

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 for the veterans cost of instruction program, the same level as the 1983 appropriation and the House level. The Committee disagrees with the budget request to eliminate funding for this program.

The veterans cost of instruction program provides grants to institutions of higher education to support outreach, recruitment, special educational services, and counseling to veterans. The Committee's recommendation will provide support to approximately 830 institutions serving 133,000 veterans under this program.

Institutional aid

For the institutional aid programs, the Committee recommends $134,416,000, the same as the fiscal 1983 level and the budget request. This is $4,816,000 more than the House allowance.

The funds will be for continuation awards to assist 462 institutions solve problems that threaten their ability to survive. Programs funded under this heading fall into three categories: strengthening institutions (part A), institutions with special needs (part B), and challenge grants (part C).

The institutional aid programs assist colleges and universities which have limited financial resources and which serve significant percentages of low-income students. Grants are awarded to improve the institutions' academic quality, institutional management, student service capacity and fiscal stability in order to promote institutional self-sufficiency. This includes most of the Nation's historically black colleges. The Committee's recommendation would support approximately 35 additional new awards than would be funded at the House level.

Minority science improvement program

The Committee recommends $4,800,000 for the minority science improvement program, the same as the budget request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1983 level. The recommended level will support approximately 38 projects to improve science education programs at institutions with a minority enrollment greater than 50 percent. Funds are used for the purchase of needed science equipment, the development of curricula materials, and for faculty development. The ultimate goal of MISIP is to increase the pool of minority students qualified to pursue careers in science, math, and engineering.

Cooperative education

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $14,400,000 for the cooperative education program, the same level as the 1983 appropriation and the House allowance. The Committee disagrees with the budget request to eliminate funding for this program, which is authorized under title VIII of the Higher Education Act.

Grants are awarded to postsecondary institutions to stimulate the development of cooperative education programs at the institution in conjunction with public and private employers. Assistance is provided to help postsecondary institutions offer students paid work experiences closely related to their academic studies and career pursuits.

The Committee believes that past successes with the program warrant its continuation. The recommended level will support approximately 195 projects serving an estimated 80,000 postsecondary students.

International education and foreign language studies

The Committee recommends $26,000,000 for the domestic and overseas components of this program. This is the same amount as the fiscal year 1983 appropriation, but $9,600,000 less than the House allowance. Of this total, $21,000,000 will fund domestic programs and $5,000,000 will fund overseas programs. The Committee rejects the administration's proposal to eliminate funding for international education.

Under the program, grants are provided to strengthen the capability of American education in foreign languages, area studies, and issues of trans-national concern. The programs enable students, teachers, and scholars to develop knowledge and skills in modern foreign language and area studies and to conduct research overseas.

The Committee's recommendation will provide funding to approximately 90 national resource centers, 113 institutions, and an estimated 800 fellowships under the domestic program. In addition, approximately 30 projects will be supported in the international business program.

The Committee continues to place a high priority on international education and language proficiency because of the growing national need to train a cadre of experts in these areas in virtually all disciplines. In the areas of business, education, the arts, diplomacy, government, and defense, professionals are required to perform their roles with cross-cultural knowledge and language skills.

The overseas program will award grants for approximately 20 group projects, 90 fellowships for doctoral dissertation research, 6 special bilateral projects, and 12 fellowships for curriculum consultants.

Graduate support

Fellowships for graduate and professional study

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for this program, the same as the fiscal year 1983 level, but $2,000,000 below the House level. The Committee disagrees with the administration's budget request to eliminate funding for this program, which has the goal of increasing the access of minorities and women to academic and professional careers in which they are traditionally underrepresented. Approximately 50 percent of the fellowships are awarded to students in the fields of engineering, and physical and life sciences.

Public service fellowships

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for public service fellowships, an increase of $80,000 over the 1983 appropriation and House allowance, and disagrees with the budget request of no funding. Fellowships are allocated to postsecondary institutions for awards to graduate students to prepare for leadership and management careers in public service.

The Committee's recommendation will support approximately 52 projects serving an estimated 250 students.

Interest subsidy grants

The Committee recommends $24,500,000 for construction interest subsidy grants, the same as the House allowance and the budget request. This represents a reduction of $500,000 from the 1983 appropriation. Funding will gradually decrease in this program as the loans subject to interest subsidies are retired. This is a mandatory appropriation required to meet the Federal commitment to pay interest subsidies on 615 prior year loans for the constructon of academic facilities. Federal subsidy grants pay the difference between the rate of interest secured by an institution in commercial markets and the 3-percent interest rate charged by the program.

Robert A. Taft Institute of Government

The Committee also has included $750,000 for the Robert A. Taft Institute, the same as the 1983 appropriation. No funds were requested by the administration or provided by the House for this program.

Funds provided to the Robert A. Taft Institute of Government in New York, N.Y., assist the Institute in developing education programs to train elementary and secondary teachers in the principles of our constitutional government system, and generally about how the political process functions in the United States. Federal grants are matched dollar-for-dollar with private contributions.

Law and education

For the two law and education programs, the Committee concurs with the administration in eliminating Federal support. The House had provided $1,000,000 each for legal training for the disadvantaged and for the law school clinical experience.

For legal training for the disadvantaged, the Committee believes that the program has, through its years of Federal support, gained visibility and demonstrated its effectiveness in training disadvantaged individuals for careers in the legal profession to a point where participating law schools have been absorbing the major share of the program's costs.

For law school clinical experience, the Committee believes that the concept of clinical legal education has been adquately demonstrated and programs have been supported at most of the Nation's accredited law schools. Thus, funding for such programs should be continued through the law school's own funds where the programs are considered valuable to the curriculum.

Fund for the improvement of postsecondary education (FIPSE)

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $11,710,000 for FIPSE. This is the same level as the fiscal year 1983 appropriation and the House level, but is $5,710,000 more than the budget request.

The fund was established to improve the effectiveness of postsecondary education through the support of innovative projects and to stimulate other improvements in education beyond high school. Locally developed proposals are funded which have the potential for addressing problems and offering improvement in postsecondary education.

The Committee disagrees with the proposed budget reduction and again encourages support of projects in such areas as computer technology, telecommunications, math and science, and teacher education.

The Committee continues to be impressed by the success rate of FIPSE funded projects in continuing after Federal funds have ended. The Committee notes that a recent study found that approximately 88 percent of FIPSE projects continued without Federal support, an increase of 10 percent in a 5-year period.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES LOANS AND INSURANCE

1983 comparable appropriation	$20,143,000
1984 appropriation request	19,846,000
House allowance	19,846,000
Committee recommendation	19,846,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $19,846,000 for higher education facilities loans and insurance. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $297,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $20,143,000. In fiscal year 1984, the outstanding balance of direct loans under this program will be approximately $398,988,000. Through fiscal year 1981, low-interest loans were made to higher education institutions for construction and renovation of academic facilities and to acquire special research equipment. No new loans have been made since 1981.

Since the interest rate paid to the Secretary on these loans (3 or 4 percent) is considerably less than the Secretary must pay out, annual appropriations are necessary to cover the shortfall. The interest rate paid by the Secretary in 1983 will be 11 and five-eighths percent, down from 15 percent in 1982. The annual appropriation of $19,846,000 will be used to pay interest expenses to the Treasury and participation sales insufficiencies. Other operating expenses of the program will be financed from loan repayments and other income.

COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS

The Committee concurs with the President's request that no new college housing loans be authorized in fiscal year 1984. The House bill recommends that $40,000,000 in loan authority be provided for new loans. Under the college housing loan program, 3 percent loans are made to institutions of higher education for terms of not more than 50 years. Loan repayments will be transferred to the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) to amortize outstanding debt on participation certificates sold in 1967 and 1968 to provide new loan capital, and also to pay other mandatory operating expenses associated with prior year loans—including interest expenses to the U.S. Treasury, interest expenses on GNMA participation certificates, and loan servicing and management expenses. In fiscal year 1984, the outstanding loan volume in this program will be approximately $3,067,553,000.

Amortization of the final issues of the GNMA participation certificates must be completed by 1987–88. The Committee believes that principal and interest income from prior year loan repayments should be used to pay off the debt associated with the maturation of the participation certificates rather than for making new loans. The cost to the Government of mature participation certificates will be approximately $451,504,000.

The amendment to the college housing loan program (12 U.S.C. 1749) adopted by the Committee as a general provision to title III of this bill, will grant the Secretary of Education discretionary authority to negotiate the retirement of outstanding housing loans. The Committee expects the Secretary to use this authority to further the financial best interests of the Government as well as the individual institutions. To the extent possible, the Committee expects the Secretary to use existing Treasury interest rates for obligations with comparable terms of maturity to determine the reduced value of the institution's loan obligation. The Committee realizes that in some instances institutions may not be financially capable of retirement at market value, and that it would be in the financial best interest of the Government to receive less than the fair market value rather than risk default in which little or no payment on the loan would be received. This amendment provides this authority.

The amendment also requires that the Secretary be assured that the facility will continue to be used for purposes related to the educational institution for the original term of the loan. The Committee is concerned that educational institutions not retire loans simply to convert the facility's purpose to noneducational related purposes or sell them outright to other entities. However, the Committee directs the Secretary to take a broad view of this requirement, including permission for any use which can reasonably be viewed as furthering the educational purposes of the institution. This includes the use of the facility for commercially related purposes so long as these purposes contribute to the educational mission of the institution. In addition, institutions would be allowed to use facilities for nonhousing purposes approved by the Department of Education prior to the prepayment. For example, the Committee is aware that Alaska Pacific University in Anchorage, Alaska has an agreement with the Department of Education which permits the Mineral Management Service of the Department of the Interior to lease a portion of one of its buildings for its Anchorage headquarters. As part of that agreement, the MMS provides faculty and technical assistance to the university for development of a geology curriculum which the university would otherwise be unable to offer. Such an arrangement clearly furthers the educational purposes of the university and is considered by the Committee to be a use related to purposes of the university.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

1983 comparable appropriation	$64,203,000
1984 appropriation request	56,978,000
House allowance	56,978,000
Committee recommendation	56,978,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $56,978,000 for educational research and statistics. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $7,225,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $64,203,000.

National Institute of Education

The bill includes $48,231,000 for the National Institute of Education (NIE), the same as the budget request and House level, and a reduction of $7,383,000 from the amount available for 1983.

The Institute operates three major programs around the broad themes of teaching and learning, educational policy and school organization, and dissemination and school improvement. The funds provided are intended to meet the continuation costs of existing contracts and grants with the regional laboratories and research and development centers. Sufficient funds remain to enable the Institute to continue the ERIC clearinghouses, the national assessment for education progress program, and the Northeast Regional Exchange and Southeastern Regional Council that develop and disseminate educational information and policy studies for their States. No new programs are anticipated.

The bill contains language postponing the planned recompetition of the 16 regional laboratories and research and development centers. The Committee appreciates the early efforts of the Institute to plan for this competition, the largest in the history of the Department of Education. However, the Committee is convinced that this competition requires more planning and consultation with the educational community than the Institute has allowed for in its initial timeline. Consequently, the Committee is requiring the Institute to extend the existing laboratory and center awards 1 year while it continues planning for a competition to occur in fiscal year 1985.

To demonstrate the Institute's commitment to holding a fair and open competition, the Committee expects that all meetings of its study groups and its laboratory and center national panel will be open to the public.

Last year the Congress instructed the Institute to create and maintain a new regional laboratory in the Central Midwest. This effort wasn't completed in the current fiscal year, although the Institute did manage to hold a competition for planning grants. The Committee intends that a central midwestern regional educational laboratory be established in fiscal year 1985.

Last year the Committee expressed its concern that the labs and centers program might not be adequately serving the pressing needs of areas such as the Pacific Basin which possess not only unique cultural nuances, but also are significantly distant from established labs and centers. The Committee has been pleased to learn of NIE's willingness to explore this matter seriously during the past year and further of the interest of the educational leadership of the Pacific Basin and of a private educational institution (the Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate) in working cooperatively with NIE and the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory in order to insure that appropriate educational resources and professional expertise will be made available. The Committee intends to explore this matter in more depth during its forthcoming hearings. A planning grant should also be given to an existing laboratory to work with Hawaii and the Pacific Trust Territories to plan ways to insure that their research and development needs are adequately served.

The Committee directs the National Institute of Education to provide funding for the Southeastern Regional Council for Educational Improvement and the Northeast Regional Exchange to a level comparable to support for labs and centers to afford a smooth transition in fiscal year 1984 to the national competition for labs and centers in 1985.

National Center for Education Statistics

For the National Center for Education Statistics, the bill provides $8,747,000, the same as the budget request and the House allowance, but $158,000 over the 1983 appropriation. NCES was established by Congress in 1974 and is the primary Federal agency responsible for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of statistics about the condition of education. NCES also assists States in implementing standard statistical systems.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH OVERSEAS

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

1983 comparable appropriation	$516,000
1984 appropriation request	1,750,000
House allowance	516,000
Committee recommendation	1,750,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,750,000 for educational, research, and training activities overseas. This is the same as the administration request and $1,234,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1983 appropriation of $516,000.

This activity funds a number of different educational training activities and rehabilitation research projects, especially in the Middle East and India. Programs include advanced foreign language training and advanced studies of foreign cultures and politics. Since programs supported under this account are funded solely from excess foreign currencies held by the Treasury Department, no U.S. dollars are expended. The increased amount will provide for funding of 42 projects to train American foreign language and area specialists in India and Pakistan.

Participation in the overseas projects enables American scholars to update and strengthen their foreign language competencies and keeps them current in their particular areas of expertise. No new budget authority is requested for fiscal 1984 for the rehabilitation research program within this account due to the availability of carryover sufficient to support projects in the four countries still participating in the program.

LIBRARIES

1983 comparable appropriation	$130,320,000
1984 appropriation request	....
House allowance	88,800,000
Committee recommendation	83,400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $83,400,000 for libraries. This is $83,400,000 more than the administration request and $5,400,000 less than the House allowance. The fiscal year 1983 appropriation of $130,320,000 reflected a $50,000,000 appropriation for library construction provided in the emergency jobs bill.

Federal library funds are used to assist the States in efforts to extend and improve their services. The Federal appropriation also supports resource sharing efforts among libraries, programs for personnel training and improvement of services, aid to college libraries, and support for research libraries.

The Federal contribution for libraries represents only a fraction of the operating budgets for libraries, but these funds are directed to programs which increase library access to individuals and groups with special needs.

The Committee recommends $65,000,000 for aid to public libraries to strengthen and improve programs in States where services are inadequate. This level is a $5,000,000 increase over the fiscal 1983 amount and is the same as the House allowance. This program is authorized under title I of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA).

With these funds, grants are made to States to assist in extending and improving public library services in areas without such services, or where services are inadequate. Funds also assist in making library services more accessible to persons who, by reason of physical handicap, language barrier, distance or other disadvantages, have not been adequately served. Funds are distributed to the States by formula based on total resident population. The State and local matching requirements range from 33 percent to 66 percent and are based upon State per capita income. The program is administered by the officially designated State library agency.

The amount provided for library services is the fully authorized level. At the recommended level, the Committee wishes to indicate its strong support for Federal library services funds to enable the States and localities to continue to serve the special needs of the elderly, language minorities, adult illiterates, the physically handicapped and other homebound or low-income individuals. Federal library funds represent a relatively small investment in the totality of library programs at all levels of government and serve those individuals who might otherwise be denied sufficient access to the educational, intellectual, and recreational services of the public library.

For interlibrary cooperation, the bill includes $11,520,000, the same as the fiscal year 1983 level, but $3,480,000 less than the House allowance. No funds were requested by the administration for this program. Funds provide formula grants and are aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Nation's library system through networking and other cooperative activities and are administered by the officially designated State library agency. Awards are made to all types of libraries including school and other academic libraries, public libraries, and various other special libraries.

The Committee recommends that no funds be included for the college library resources program, a decrease of $1,920,000 from the fiscal year 1983 and House level. The administration had requested no funds for this program in fiscal year 1984. The Committee concurs with the administration's request because the program provides financial assistance to postsecondary institutions for the acquisition of library materials and networking activities without regard to the institution's financial capacity. Virtually every institution is eligible for assistance regardless of their financial need provided that maintenance of effort requirements are met. Grants averaging $870 will be awarded during the 1983–84 academic year to approximately three-fourths of the Nation's colleges and universities, including vocational and technical schools, to purchase books, periodicals, and other materials. (The average award was $840 for the 1982–83 academic year.) The Committee shares the administration's concern over the lack of any needs-based standards for making such awards and recommends that the program be modified accordingly before consideration is given to any future appropriation.

The bill includes $880,000 for the jointly authorized library career training and demonstration program, the same as the fiscal year 1983 level and the House allowance. This discretionary grant program assists higher education and library organizations to train or retrain individuals for service in all types of library and information centers. The objectives are to increase career opportunities in these areas for minorities and disadvantaged individuals and to assist in the upgrading of skills for those in the field. In the past 10 years, over 60 percent of the awards have been made to members of minority groups. The program also awards grants and contracts to encourage research and demonstrations leading to improved library services, including the development of computer assisted institutional programs.

The Committee recommends $6,000,000 for research libraries, the same as the House allowance and the fiscal year 1983 level. This is the maximum amount allowable by law, although there was no budget request for this program. The purpose of the program is to strengthen major research library collections, both private and public and to make these collections available to individual researchers, scholars, and to other libraries. Program objectives include: the acquiring of distinctive research materials, preserving of unique collections, new research projects, and the promotion of interinstitutional cooperative activities.

Since the beginning of the program in 1978, about 70 percent of the project funds have been used in the area of bibliographic control, making unique collections more accessible to scholars, and the other 30 percent has been divided between developing collections and preserving existing collections.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

1983 comparable appropriation	$5,000,000
1984 appropriation request	5,500,000
House allowance	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,500,000 for the American Printing House for the Blind. This is the same as the administration request and $500,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $5,000,000.

The American Printing House for the Blind provides materials to legally blind students below the college level. The materials are distributed to the schools and States through established per capita allotments based on the total number of blind students. Materials provided include textbooks and other educational aids in braille, large type, and recorded form; educational tools; tangible educational aids to learning, and special educational supplies.

Under this appropriation, an estimated 41,800 persons would be supplied with free educational materials in 1984, an increase of 3,400 students over the number served in fiscal year 1983. An increasing number of students have been identified as a result of Public Law 94-142, requiring the Printing House to increase its dissemination activities in fiscal year 1984.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

1983 comparable appropriation	$26,300,000
1984 appropriation request	28,000,000
House allowance	26,300,000
Committee recommendation	28,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $28,000,000 for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. This is the same as the administration request and $1,700,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $26,300,000.

The National Technical Institute for the Deaf is located on the campus of the Rochester Institute of Technology. It was established by Congress as a postsecondary institute providing both educational and technical training for young adults who are deaf. To assist in serving the Nation's deaf young people, NTID also trains professionals to work with the deaf, and conducts research on the special problems of communicating with deaf people and the special needs and techniques of training the deaf.

Under this appropriation, an estimated 600 new students will be admitted, 250 more than would normally be admitted, bringing total enrollment to 1,250. Because of an increase in the number of candidates resulting from the nationwide rubella epidemic that occurred in 1964-65, increased proportions of young people are now seeking admission to postsecondary programs. The level provided by the Committee will also permit NTID to satisfy built-in costs and to support purchases of special equipment for hearing impaired students.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

1983 comparable appropriation	$52,000,000
1984 appropriation request	55,590,000
House allowance	52,000,000
Committee recommendation	56,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $56,000,000 for Gallaudet College. This is $410,000 more than the administration request and $4,000,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $52,000,000.

The college is a private, nonprofit educational institution offering college preparatory, undergraduate, and continuing education programs for the deaf. The college conducts basic and applied research related to hearing impairment, and provides public service programs for the deaf.

Funds for Gallaudet also support the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, and Kendall Demonstration Elementary School. The Model Secondary School for the Deaf serves as a laboratory for educational experimentation and development, disseminates models of instruction for the deaf, and prepares deaf adolescents for postsecondary academic or vocational education. The Model School is entirely funded through annual Federal appropriations.

The Kendall Demonstration Elementary School develops exemplary educational programs and on-site instruction for children from infancy through age 15. The Kendall School is funded entirely through annual Federal appropriations.

Under this appropriation, the Committee has provided $37,110,000 for the college programs. This amount represents an increase of $3,200,000 over fiscal year 1983 and $390,000 less than the administration request. This increase will help meet the educational needs associated with a larger number of students seeking admission to the college, primarily as a result of the rubella epidemic of 1964–65. It is estimated that these additional funds will permit the admittance of 300 more students than last year as well as allow the college to hire additional staff.

For the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, $12,200,000 is provided, an increase of $500,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1983 and the administration's request. While additional funds were not requested for the secondary school, the Committee believes an increase is justified in order to prevent a planned decrease in the number of students attending the school and to prevent a reduction in the number of instructional days. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to utilize these additional funds to offset the compensation increase for faculty and staff, the increased cost of utilities and the increased cost of providing meals and transportation. The Committee is extremely distressed with the Department's proposal to penalize students as a result of these cost increases and directs the Department to take immediate action to increase enrollment and the number of instructional days to the fiscal 1983 level.

For the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School, the Committee has provided $6,690,000, an increase of $300,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1983 and the administration request. Again, as in the case of the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, the Committee was distressed with the proposal to reduce enrollment and shorten the school year in order to absorb certain cost increases. While no additional funds were requested for the elementary school, the Committee believes it is imperative that the instructional program not suffer as a result of increased costs associated with the operation of the school. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to utilize these additional funds to offset the compensation increase for faculty and staff, the increased cost of utilities and the increased cost of providing meals and transportation. The Committee deplores the action to penalize students as a result of these cost increases and directs the Department to take immediate action to increase enrollment and the number of instructional days to the fiscal 1983 level.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

1983 comparable appropriation	$145,200,000
1984 appropriation request	159,720,000
House allowance	145,200,000
Committee recommendation	145,200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $145,200,000 for Howard University. At the time the Committee considered this appropriation, the authorized level had not been increased.

Howard University offers undergraduate and graduate degrees and professional programs through the 17 schools and colleges which comprise the university. Federal funds represented more than 62 percent of the university's 1982–83 operating budget. The university also administers the Howard University Hospital, which provides both in-patient and out-patient care, as well as training in the health professions.

The Committee has included $121,604,000 for the academic program, $1,490,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation. Of the $13,030,000 increase over the authorized level requested in the budget, $9,103,000 was proposed for faculty and staff pay increases. For fiscal year 1983, of the requested increase of $13,500,000, $10,000,000 was earmarked for faculty and staff increases. While the Committee realizes the importance of maintaining adequate numbers of qualified staff members, concern has been raised with respect to the quality of the academic program. The list of deficiencies cited by accreditation reports is somewhat lengthy, and the Committee believes efforts should be focused on the elimination of these, as well as on the improvement of the university's libraries.

For the Howard University Hospital, the Committee has included $22,106,000, the same as the administration request and the House allowance. It is anticipated that this amount will provide approximately 20 percent of the hospital's operating costs in 1984.

The Committee has included $1,490,000 for construction, as requested by the administration. The House did not provide funding for this program. These funds are proposed to be used for structural repairs and restoration of the interior and exterior facades of the old medical building and replacement of its air-conditioning cooling tower. These funds will also be used to continue the Freedman's Hospital renovation project. It is anticipated that these efforts will assist in the elimination of deficiencies in certain facilities in response to accreditation reviews.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

1983 comparable appropriation	$12,840,000
1984 appropriation request	14,395,000
House allowance	12,989,000
Committee recommendation	12,989,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $12,989,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. This is $1,406,000 less than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $149,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $12,840,000.

The Office of the Inspector General has the authority to investigate all departmental programs and administrative activities, including those under contract or grant to insure the quality and integrity of those programs. The office is responsible for the audit, investigative, and security functions of the Department.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

1983 comparable appropriation	$44,868,000
1984 appropriation request	42,058,000
House allowance	42,058,000
Committee recommendation	49,936,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $49,936,000 for the Office for Civil Rights. This is $7,878,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $5,068,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $44,868,000.

The Office for Civil Rights conducts a compliance enforcement and technical assistance program to identify and redress violations of civil rights in programs and activities funded by the Department of Education. To carry out these functions, the OCR investigates and resolves discrimination complaints; monitors desegregation and equal educational opportunity plans; reviews possible discriminatory practices by recipients of education funds; and provides technical assistance to funding recipients to help them meet civil rights requirements.

As a result of the *Adams* order, the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights must operate under certain new survey and reporting conditions. The court recently found that OCR was not complying with its requirements. Therefore, the Committee has included additional funds in order to meet the mandated production of the new vocational education survey, the elementary and secondary education survey, and the higher education surveys. In this regard, the Committee directs the Department to produce a comprehensive, detailed analysis of the data and its implications for policy development and future enforcement activities for each of these reports.

In addition to these court-mandated tasks, the Committee fully expects the Department to meet its projected number of no fewer than 200 compliance reviews for fiscal year 1984. OCR has found that its compliance reviews produce twice as many remedies and benefit six times as many victims of discrimination as its complaint investigations.

The Committee considers 200 reviews a minimal effort and is hopeful that resources will permit the capability to conduct additional reviews.

The Committee believes the Department should not merely oversee a reactive, complaints-based program and, therefore, directs the Department to increase its efforts in the area of technical assistance. While the Committee is pleased with earlier expressed commitments by the Department for a significantly expanded program of technical assistance, it is most concerned that virtually no fiscal year 1983 funds have been expended for this purpose. The Committee understands that OCR is undergoing a transition from contract-based to in-house operation of its technical assistance function. The Committee is hopeful that this conversion will occur swiftly and smoothly and that no hiatus in this function will result. The Committee believes that the additional funds provided to alleviate staffing restraints will bring about a significantly improved in-house capability. At the minimum, OCR should maintain its core of technical assistance staff from the regional units. Additional capacity building should include issues involving titles VI and IX as well as further increasing its section 504 capability. The Committee directs OCR to provide a report at the time of the fiscal year 1985 hearings which outlines the staff resources devoted to developing an in-house technical assistance capacity as well as a description of its functions and achievements.

In the area of monitoring, the Committee believes the implementation of remedial action plans resulting from OCR complaint investigations and compliance reviews to be of extreme importance. The OCR must improve its efforts to reduce the backlog of cases and bring them to resolution. Additionally, it is important to know whether action taken with respect to a particular case produced the desired result. Therefore, the OCR is directed to provide a report to the Committee at the time of the fiscal year 1985 hearings on this matter as to what sort of remedial plan monitoring was done with regard to cases closed.

The public should be well informed with respect to how to exercise their rights under the civil rights statutes. The Committee, therefore, directs the OCR to reinstitute the publication of materials outlining the provisions of these laws and explaining to the public what action should be taken by them if they believe a violation has occurred. These materials should be disseminated nationwide. The Committee is strongly committed to the right of each citizen to have access to those protections offered under the civil rights statutes.

The Committee also directs the Department to conduct a needs analysis of the Office for Civil Rights in order to determine workload and adequate staffing levels in a more precise manner.

As intervening events have rendered projected staffing requirements inaccurate since the submission of the administration's request, the Committee has included bill language to provide for a minimum staffing level of no fewer than 1,046 full-time equivalent positions in order to enable the Department to meet its judicial as well as statutory requirements, to conduct an adequate number of compliance reviews and to assist in carrying out its commitment with respect to technical assistance as well as continuing progress in other areas where OCR can exercise some discretion. The Committee is hopeful that the additional funds provided will enable the OCR to overcome persistent staff constraints and generate an active, competent, consistent, timely program of enforcement activities.

However, while the Committee has provided sufficient funds to meet the higher staffing level, the Committee wishes to make clear that increases required in hiring for OCR shall be added to the Department's overall personnel ceiling for 1984 and that personnel ceilings imposed on other offices within the Department shall not be reduced because of this increase.

The Committee does not intend that these full-time equivalents be filled by mostly other than permanent positions. The activities conducted by OCR are continuing responsibilities, and the Committee directs the Department to fill these positions with appointments that are not short term, but rather continuing positions as these ongoing activities warrant.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1983 comparable appropriation	$222,000,000
1984 appropriation request	238,382,000
House allowance	232,968,000
Committee recommendation	198,053,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $198,053,000 for departmental management. This is $40,329,000 less than the administration request, and $34,915,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $23,947,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $222,000,000.

Program administration

The Committee has provided $193,953,000 for program administration in fiscal 1984, a decrease of $44,429,000 from the administration request, and $23,947,000 less than the 1983 funding level.

Program administration funds are used for the administration of over 100 programs and most offices in the Department of Education. Funds also support compensation benefits, travel, rent, communications, utilities, printing, equipment, and other services.

The administration has requested $238,382,000 for program administration in fiscal year 1984. The administration request included funding for advisory committees and program and management evaluation within the total for its program administration request. These programs in 1983 were separate, categorical activities. In fiscal year 1983, advisory committees received $1,750,000, and program and management evaluation received $2,350,000 for a total of $4,100,000. The Committee recommendation maintains these activities as separate, categorical functions.

The Committee is extremely concerned about the manner in which the recent reduction-in-force was conducted by the Department. The

Committee realizes that it is within the Secretary's purview to take certain actions with respect to the internal organization of the Department as he sees fit, in conjunction with certain guidelines as set forth in authorizing legislation. Aside from the merits of the issue, the Committee strongly believes that the Department should advise all appropriate Senate and House committees at least 45 days before the implementation of a reorganization plan, and directs the Department to do so in the future. There appeared to be no merit in, or rationale for, the Department's most recent reduction-in-force, especially coming so close on the heels of the previous reorganization affecting the Offices of Elementary and Secondary Education, Vocational Education, and the regional offices.

The Committee has included bill language to limit the funds available to support the Office of the Secretary and the Office of Legislation and Public Affairs.

Advisory committees

The Committee has provided $1,750,000 for this activity, the same as the fiscal 1983 level. No categorical funding has been requested for these committees in fiscal year 1984, because the administration proposed to include this activity within the "Program administration" account.

Advisory committees provide the Secretary, the President, and Congress with recommendations concerning the administration and operation of various educational programs in the Department. The committees are required to make annual reports of their findings to Congress.

Program and management evaluation

The Committee has provided $2,350,000 for this activity, the same as the fiscal 1983 level. The administration has requested no categorical funding for this program in fiscal year 1984, as it is proposed for inclusion in the program administration activity.

Program and management evaluation funds are used for activities to provide reliable and current information on the operations and effects of education programs.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

ACTION

DOMESTIC PROGRAMS

1983 comparable appropriation	$129,321,000
1984 appropriation request	109,730,000
House allowance	Defer
Committee recommendation	Defer

The Committee has deferred action on the budget request for ACTION pending enactment of an authorization for fiscal year 1984.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

1983 comparable appropriation	$130,000,000
1984 appropriation request	75,000,000
House allowance	130,000,000
Committee recommendation	130,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $130,000,000 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. This is $55,000,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance and the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation. These funds are an advance appropriation for fiscal year 1986.

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting is the primary vehicle for providing Federal financial assistance to the radio and television stations which currently compose the noncommercial broadcasting system.

The amount provided is at the authorized level, and the Committee believes that the sum will enable public broadcasting to undertake long-range planning and production commitments.

The basic legislation that established the Corporation provides that 90 percent of the appropriated funds must be distributed for the direct support of television and radio; three-fourths to television and one-fourth to radio. The Corporation may retain up to 10 percent to be used for administrative expenses.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

1983 comparable appropriation	$22,015,000
1984 appropriation request	21,461,000
House allowance	23,161,000
Committee recommendation	22,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $22,000,000 for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. This is $539,000 more than the administration request and $1,161,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $15,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $22,015,000.

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service provides skilled professional mediators to prevent and minimize work stoppages. The service also offers technical assistance and training in the development of management-labor relations and practices.

The Committee has continued funding at approximately last year's level and expects the agency to continue to support the labor-management cooperation project.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

1983 comparable appropriation	$3,686,000
1984 appropriation request	3,858,000
House allowance	3,858,000
Committee recommendation	4,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,000,000 for the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission. This is $142,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $314,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $3,686,000.

The Commission adjudicates disputes between the Labor Department's Mine Safety and Health Administration and employers or employees to whom MSHA has issued a citation charging a violation. The Committee has increased funding levels over fiscal 1983 to allow the agency to maintain its current levels of employment and services.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

1983 comparable appropriation	$674,000
1984 appropriation request	553,000
House allowance	553,000
Committee recommendation	674,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $674,000 for the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. This is $121,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation.

This Commission has the responsibility for advising the President and Congress on the development and implementation of national policy in the library and information field, developing overall plans for meeting national library and information needs, and coordinating activities at the Federal, State, and local levels in meeting those needs.

The Committee directs that the 1975 report "National Program for Library and Information Services" be updated with special attention focused on modern information technology.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

1983 comparable appropriation	$126,045,000
1984 appropriation request	134,158,000
House allowance	133,594,000
Committee recommendation	134,158,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $134,158,000 for the National Labor Relations Board. This is the same as the administration request and $564,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $8,113,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $126,045,000.

The Board resolves representation disputes in industry and remedies and prevents unfair labor practices by both labor unions and employers. The agency has projected an increase in case intake of about 6 percent due to a rebounding economy. The largest amount of the recommended increase will allow the agency to acquire sufficient staff to process its expected fiscal year 1984 caseload.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

1983 comparable appropriation	$5,468,000
1984 appropriation request	5,758,000
House allowance	6,238,000
Committee recommendation	6,458,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,458,000 for the National Mediation Board. This is $700,000 more than the administration request and $220,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $990,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $5,468,000.

The Committee has approved 59 permanent positions for the agency and has also included funding for the necessary increases for promotions, space rental, and reporting costs.

The Committee is concerned that the agency has, for the past several years, closed down part way through the year the neutral referee services provided for by section 3 of the Railway Labor Act. The Committee directs that these services remain available during the full fiscal year and has, therefore, provided an additional $700,000 in the fiscal year 1984 budget.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

1983 comparable appropriation	$6,316,000
1984 appropriation request	6,331,000
House allowance	5,982,000
Committee recommendation	6,337,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,337,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. This is $6,000 more than the administration request and $355,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $21,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $6,316,000.

The Commission adjudicates disputes between the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and employers or employees to whom OSHA has issued citations.

The Committee has approved the requested reduction of 17 permanent positions from the 1983 level of 113.

PROSPECTIVE PAYMENT ASSESSMENT COMMISSION

1983 comparable appropriation	
1984 appropriation request	
House allowance	[1]($1,000,000)
Committee recommendation	[1](2,500,000)

[1] Trust funds.

The Committee recommends new budget authority of $2,500,000 for the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission. This is $2,500,000 more than the administration request and $1,500,000 more than the House allowance.

The bill includes authority to transfer $2,500,000 from the medicare trust funds to provide start-up costs and to begin the activities of the Commission as stated by law.

The Commission is an independent advisory body mandated under the Social Security Amendments of 1983 (Public Law 98-21). The Commission will make recommendations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services concerning the appropriate payment rate under the newly passed diagnostic related group (DRG) system of prospective payments for hospital services in medicare. The Commission also has broad powers to assess medical technology and the appropriateness of medical practice patterns.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

1983 comparable appropriation	$430,000,000
1984 appropriation request	350,000,000
House allowance	420,000,000
Committee recommendation	420,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $420,000,000 for the Railroad Retirement Board. This is $70,000,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $10,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $430,000,000.

Dual benefits (also called windfall benefits) are paid to approximately 400,000 of the 1 million retirees who had qualified for both railroad retirement and social security payments before the change in law in 1974. The Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 mandated that these dual benefits be paid from general revenues.

The Committee has ascertained that $420,000,000 would be necessary to provide the 400,000 qualified retirees with the full benefit payment.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION

1983 comparable appropriation	($47,060,000)
1984 appropriation request	(55,969,000)
House allowance	(56,046,000)
Committee recommendation	(55,969,000)

The Committee recommends a limitation of $55,969,000 for administration. This is the same as the administration request and $77,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $8,909,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable limitation of $47,060,000.

This account provides for a limitation of funds in the railroad retirement account that may be used by the Railroad Retirement Board for administrative purposes. Bill language specifies that staffing shall not be less than 1,162 full-time equivalent employees.

The bill includes language that provides $16,082,000 for the railroad unemployment insurance limitation account. These funds are to be available to the Board for full-time equivalent staffing of not less than 416.

SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HOME

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1983 comparable appropriation	[1]($27,059,000)
1984 appropriation request	[1](29,524,000)
House allowance	[1](30,924,000)
Committee recommendation	[1](30,924,000)

[1] Trust funds.

The Committee recommends authority to expend $30,924,000 from the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home permanent fund. This is $1,400,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $3,865,000 more than the fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation of $27,059,000.

The Committee has increased the fiscal year 1984 appropriation to provide for and approve an employment level of 1,006 full-time equivalent employees, which is an increase of 71 over the budget request. The Committee believes that the hospital is understaffed and cannot provide the quality of care that is necessary in a hospital serving an aging population. The Committee directs the Office of Management and Budget to increase the home's personnel ceilings accordingly.

SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HOME

CAPITAL OUTLAY

1983 comparable appropriation	
1984 appropriation request	[1]($1,250,000)
House allowance	[1](4,550,000)
Committee recommendation	[1](4,550,000)

[1] Trust funds.

The Committee recommends authority to expend $4,550,000 from the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home permanent fund. This is $3,300,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $4,550,000 more than was provided in fiscal year 1983.

The Committee is concerned about the home's deteriorating physical plant. Accordingly, the Committee is providing $4,550,000 in capital outlay funds. $1,250,000 is to be used to complete elevator repairs in the home's dormitories. The additional funds are to be used to finance the home's most pressing renovations and repairs and to update the master plan for the future of the home.

GENERAL PROVISION

The Committee has recommended the inclusion of language prohibiting the use of funds provided in this act by any department or agency to transport any officer or employee between his residence and his place of employment, with the exception of the Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. The Committee notes that this restriction has been applied to funds provided through the Department of Housing-Independent Agencies Appropriations Act since fiscal year 1979 and is in accordance with a June 3, 1983, opinion by the Comptroller General of the United States.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7 RULE XVI, STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that the Committee identify in its report each Committee amendment to the House bill "which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during the session." There are no items in the Committee bill requiring such identification pursuant to this requirement.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the Committee allocation to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 1984: Subcommittee on Labor-HHS-Education and related agencies	107.5	[1] 99,610	109.0	[2] 103,395
Projections of outlays associated with budget authority recommended in the bill:				
1983				[3] 80,792
1984				15,332
1985				3,245
1986				471
1987 and future year				18
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 1984 in the bill	43,590		33,911	

[1] Includes previously enacted items.

[2] Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

[3] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1983 Comparable appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 1983 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)	
TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR								
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION								
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION								
Comprehensive employment and training	10,889,000	9,502,000	9,502,000	9,445,000	-1,444,000	-57,000	-57,000	D
Trust funds	(54,000)	—	—	—	(-54,000)	—	—	TF
Employment security	7,749,000	6,498,000	6,498,000	5,504,000	-2,245,000	-994,000	-994,000	D
Trust funds	(12,385,000)	(12,726,000)	(12,726,000)	(12,726,000)	(+341,000)	—	—	TF
Financial control and management systems	10,902,000	10,057,000	10,057,000	9,997,000	-905,000	-60,000	-60,000	D
Trust funds	(2,471,000)	(4,069,000)	(4,069,000)	(4,069,000)	(+1,598,000)	—	—	TF
Executive direction and administration	8,101,000	7,575,000	7,575,000	7,469,000	-632,000	-106,000	-106,000	D
Trust funds	(2,438,000)	(2,696,000)	(2,696,000)	(2,696,000)	(+258,000)	—	—	TF
Regional operations	44,408,000	37,783,000	37,783,000	36,423,000	-7,985,000	-1,360,000	-1,360,000	D
Trust funds	(13,204,000)	(16,738,000)	(16,738,000)	(16,738,000)	(+3,534,000)	—	—	TF
Apprenticeship services	15,369,000	14,856,000	14,856,000	14,856,000	-513,000	—	—	D
Space rental reduction:								
Federal funds	—	—	-955,000	-955,000	-955,000	-955,000	—	D
Trust funds	—	—	(-401,000)	—	—	—	(+401,000)	TF
Total, Program Administration	127,970,000	122,500,000	121,144,000	118,968,000	-9,002,000	-3,532,000	-2,176,000	
Federal funds	97,418,000	86,271,000	85,316,000	82,739,000	-14,679,000	-3,532,000	-2,577,000	
Trust funds	(30,552,000)	(36,229,000)	(35,828,000)	(36,229,000)	(+5,677,000)	—	(+401,000)	
TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES								
Grants to States:								
Block grant	2,180,672,000	1,886,151,000	1,936,151,000	1,886,151,000	-294,521,000	—	-50,000,000	D

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Summer youth employment and training program......	824,549,000	724,549,000	724,549,000	724,549,000	-100,000,000	---	---	D
Dislocated worker assistance........................	110,000,000	223,000,000	223,000,000	150,000,000	+40,000,000	-73,000,000	-73,000,000	D
Subtotal..	3,115,221,000	2,833,700,000	2,883,700,000	2,760,700,000	-354,521,000	-73,000,000	-123,000,000	
Federally administered programs:								
Native Americans..	68,915,000	62,243,000	62,243,000	62,243,000	-6,672,000	---	---	D
Migrants and seasonal farmworkers.................	70,358,000	60,357,000	60,357,000	60,357,000	-10,001,000	---	---	D
Job Corps..	618,000,000	553,200,000	603,200,000	553,200,000	-64,800,000	---	-50,000,000	D
Veterans' employment..............................	---	9,352,000	9,352,000	9,720,000	+9,720,000	+368,000	+368,000	D
National activities..................................	108,738,000	55,078,000	55,078,000	62,078,000	-46,660,000	+7,000,000	+7,000,000	D
Targeted jobs tax credit............................	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	---	---	---	D
Subtotal..	886,011,000	760,230,000	810,230,000	767,598,000	-118,413,000	+7,368,000	-42,632,000	
Subtotal, Training and Employment Services......	4,001,232,000	3,593,930,000	3,693,930,000	3,528,298,000	-472,934,000	-65,632,000	-165,632,000	
Foward-Funding (9 months):								
Block grant..	---	(471,530,000)	1,414,613,000	1,414,613,000	+1,414,613,000	+1,414,613,000	---	D
Summer youth employment and training program......	---	---	724,549,000	724,549,000	+724,549,000	+724,549,000	---	D
Dislocated worker assistance........................	---	(55,750,000)	167,250,000	167,250,000	+167,250,000	+167,250,000	---	D
Native Americans..	---	(15,561,000)	46,682,000	46,682,000	+46,682,000	+46,682,000	---	D
Migrants and seasonal farmworkers.................	---	(15,089,000)	45,268,000	45,268,000	+45,268,000	+45,268,000	---	D
Job Corps..	---	(146,400,000)	439,200,000	439,200,000	+439,200,000	+439,200,000	---	D
Veterans employment..............................	---	(2,338,000)	7,014,000	7,290,000	+7,290,000	+7,290,000	+276,000	D
National activities..................................	---	(13,770,000)	41,008,000	46,258,000	+46,258,000	+46,258,000	+5,250,000	D
Subtotal, Foward Funding (9 months) 1/..........	---	(720,446,000)	2,885,584,000	2,891,110,000	+2,891,110,000	+2,891,110,000	+5,526,000	
Total, Training and Employment Services (21 months)..	4,001,232,000	3,593,930,000	6,579,514,000	6,419,408,000	+2,418,176,000	+2,825,478,000	-160,106,000	
TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (NON-ADD Display of amounts reflected in bill lang.)								
Grants to States:								
Block grant..	2,180,672,000	1,886,151,000	3,350,764,000	3,300,764,000	+1,120,092,000	+1,414,613,000	-50,000,000	NA
(Oct. 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984).................	---	---	(1,464,613,000)	(1,414,613,000)	(+1,414,613,000)	(+1,414,613,000)	(-50,000,000)	NA
(July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985).................	---	---	(1,886,151,000)	(1,886,151,000)	(+1,886,151,000)	(+1,886,151,000)	---	NA

1/ 3 months foward funding proposed for later transmittal (non-add) in FY 1984 budget request.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1983 Comparable appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)			
					1983 Appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Summer youth employment and training program	824,549,000	724,549,000	1,449,098,000	1,449,098,000	+624,549,000	+724,549,000	—	NA
(1984)	—	—	(724,549,000)	(724,549,000)	(+724,549,000)	(+724,549,000)	—	NA
(1985)	—	—	(724,549,000)	(724,549,000)	(+724,549,000)	(+724,549,000)	—	NA
Dislocated worker assistance	110,000,000	223,000,000	390,250,000	317,250,000	+207,250,000	+94,250,000	-73,000,000	NA
(Oct. 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984)	—	—	(167,250,000)	(94,250,000)	(+94,250,000)	(+94,250,000)	(-73,000,000)	NA
(July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985)	—	—	(223,000,000)	(223,000,000)	(+223,000,000)	(+223,000,000)	—	NA
Federally administered programs:								
Native Americans	68,915,000	62,243,000	108,925,000	108,925,000	+40,010,000	+46,682,000	—	NA
(Oct. 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984)	—	—	(46,682,000)	(46,682,000)	(+46,682,000)	(+46,682,000)	—	NA
(July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985)	—	—	(62,243,000)	(62,243,000)	(+62,243,000)	(+62,243,000)	—	NA
Migrants and seasonal farmworkers	70,358,000	60,357,000	105,6[illegible],000	105,625,000	+35,267,000	+45,268,000	—	NA
(Oct. 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984)	—	—	(45,268,000)	(45,268,000)	(+45,268,000)	(+45,268,000)	—	NA
(July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985)	—	—	(60,357,000)	(60,357,000)	(+60,357,000)	(+60,357,000)	—	NA
Job Corps	618,000,000	553,200,000	1,042,400,000	992,400,000	+374,400,000	+439,200,000	-50,000,000	NA
(Oct. 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984)	—	—	(464,900,000)	(414,900,000)	(+414,900,000)	(+414,900,000)	(-50,000,000)	NA
(July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985)	—	—	(577,500,000)	(577,500,000)	(+577,500,000)	(+577,500,000)	—	NA
Veterans' employment	—	9,352,000	16,366,000	17,010,000	+17,010,000	+7,658,000	+644,000	NA
(Oct. 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984)	—	—	(7,014,000)	(7,290,000)	(+7,290,000)	(+7,290,000)	(+276,000)	NA
(July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985)	—	—	(9,352,000)	(9,720,000)	(+9,720,000)	(+9,720,000)	(+368,000)	NA
National activities	108,202,000	54,678,000	95,686,000	107,936,000	-266,000	+53,258,000	+12,250,000	NA
(Oct. 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984)	—	—	(41,008,000)	(46,258,000)	(+46,258,000)	(+46,258,000)	(+5,250,000)	NA
(July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985)	—	—	(54,678,000)	(61,678,000)	(+61,678,000)	(+61,678,000)	(+7,000,000)	NA
Subtotal, Job Training Partnership Act	3,980,696,000	3,573,530,000	6,559,114,000	6,399,008,000	+2,418,312,000	+2,825,478,000	-160,106,000	
(Oct. 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984)	—	—	(2,961,284,000)	(2,793,810,000)	(+2,793,810,000)	(+2,793,810,000)	(-167,474,000)	
(July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985)	—	—	(3,597,830,000)	(3,605,198,000)	(+3,605,198,000)	(+3,605,198,000)	(+7,368,000)	
Targeted jobs tax credit	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	—	—	—	NA

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Redwoods Park activities	536,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	-136,000	—	—	NA
Total, Training and Employment Services	4,001,232,000	3,593,930,000	6,579,514,000	6,419,408,000	+2,418,176,000	+2,825,478,000	-160,106,000	
COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS $	319,450,000	277,100,000	317,300,000	319,450,000	—	+42,350,000	+2,150,000	D
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES								
Payments to ex-servicemen	161,000,000	—	—	—	-161,000,000	—	—	M
Trade adjustment assistance	54,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-52,000,000	—	—	M
Unemployment assistance and payments under other Federal unemployment programs	15,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	-5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	M
Total, FUBA	230,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	12,000,000	-218,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	

$ Proposed transfer to D.H.H.S. in President's budget.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS								
Unemployment Compensation:								
State Administration:								
Trust funds	(1,098,443,000)	(1,215,284,000)	(1,285,284,000)	(1,285,284,000)	(+186,841,000)	(+70,000,000)	—	TF
National Activities:								
Trust funds	(13,551,000)	(16,806,000)	(16,806,000)	(16,806,000)	(+3,255,000)	—	—	TF
Contingency:								
Trust funds	(840,876,000)	(657,310,000)	(587,310,000)	(587,310,000)	(-253,566,000)	(-70,000,000)	—	TF
Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation(trust funds)	(1,952,870,000)	(1,889,400,000)	(1,889,400,000)	(1,889,400,000)	(-63,470,000)	—	—	
Employment Service:								
Allotments to States:								
Federal funds	10,200,000	12,800,000	12,800,000	12,890,000	+2,600,000	--	—	D
Trust funds	(644,214,000)	(695,193,000)	(695,193,000)	(695,193,000)	(+50,979,000)	--	—	TF
National Activities:								
Federal funds	12,000,000	12,900,000	12,900,000	12,900,000	+900,000	—	—	D
Trust funds	(13,912,000)	(5,480,000)	(5,480,000)	(5,480,000)	(-8,432,000)	—	—	TF

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1983 Comparable appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): 1983 Appropriation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): Budget estimate (7)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): House allowance (8)	
Labor Market Information:								
Trust funds	(19,409,000)	(22,627,000)	(22,627,000)	(22,627,000)	(+3,218,000)	---	---	TF
Subtotal, Employment Service	699,735,000	749,000,000	749,000,000	749,000,000	+49,265,000	---	---	
Federal funds	22,200,000	25,700,000	25,700,000	25,700,000	+3,500,000	---	---	
Trust funds	(677,535,000)	(723,300,000)	(723,300,000)	(723,300,000)	(+45,765,000)	---	---	
Forward funding (9 months):								
Federal funds 1/	---	(5,700,000)	17,100,000	17,100,000	+17,100,000	+17,100,000	---	
Trust funds 1/	---	(182,100,000)	(546,300,000)	(546,300,000)	(+546,300,000)	(+546,300,000)	---	
Employment Service:								
(NON-ADD display of amounts reflected in bill lang.)								
Allotments to States:								
Federal funds	10,200,000	12,800,000	29,900,000	29,900,000	+19,700,000	+17,100,000	---	NA
(Oct. 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984)	---	---	(9,600,000)	(9,600,000)	(+9,600,000)	(+9,600,000)	---	NA
(July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985)	---	---	(20,300,000)	(20,300,000)	(+20,300,000)	(+20,300,000)	---	NA
Trust funds	(644,214,000)	(695,193,000)	(1,241,493,000)	(1,241,493,000)	(+597,279,000)	(+546,300,000)	---	NA
(Oct. 1, 1983 - June 30, 1994)	---	---	(521,395,000)	(521,395,000)	(+521,395,000)	(+521,395,000)	---	NA
(July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985)	---	---	(720,098,000)	(720,098,000)	(+720,098,000)	(+720,098,000)	---	NA
National Activities:								
Federal funds	12,000,000	12,900,000	12,900,000	12,900,000	+900,000	---	---	NA
Trust funds	(13,912,000)	(5,480,000)	(5,480,000)	(5,480,000)	(-8,432,000)	---	---	NA
Labor Market Information:								
Trust funds	(19,409,000)	(22,627,000)	(22,627,000)	(22,627,000)	(+3,218,000)	---	---	NA
Subtotal, Employment Service	699,735,000	749,000,000	1,312,400,000	1,312,400,000	+612,665,000	+563,400,000	---	
Federal funds	22,200,000	25,700,000	42,800,000	42,800,000	+20,600,000	+17,100,000	---	
Trust funds	(677,535,000)	(723,300,000)	(1,269,600,000)	(1,269,600,000)	(+592,065,000)	(+546,300,000)	---	

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Veterans Employment Services:								
Disabled Veterans Outreach Program:								
Trust funds	(57,200,000)	(62,600,000)	(62,600,000)	(62,600,000)	(+5,400,000)	—	—	TF
Local Veterans employment representatives:								
Trust funds	(42,500,000)	(46,200,000)	(46,200,000)	(46,200,000)	(+3,700,000)	—	—	TF
Subtotal, Veterans Employment Services	99,700,000	108,800,000	108,800,000	108,800,000	+9,100,000	—	—	
Total, State Unempl. Ins. and Empl. Ser. Opers.	2,752,305,000	2,747,200,000	3,310,600,000	3,310,600,000	+558,295,000	+563,400,000	—	
Federal Funds	22,200,000	25,700,000	42,800,000	42,800,000	+20,600,000	+17,100,000	—	
Trust Funds	(2,730,105,000)	(2,721,500,000)	(3,267,800,000)	(3,267,800,000)	(+537,695,000)	(+546,300,000)	—	
ADVANCES TO UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS	11,059,000,000	7,109,000,000	7,109,000,000	3,086,000,000	-7,973,000,000	-4,023,000,000	-4,023,000,000	M
Total, Employment & Training Administration	18,489,957,000	13,856,730,000	17,444,558,000	13,266,426,000	-5,223,531,000	-590,304,000	-4,178,132,000	
Federal funds	15,729,300,000	11,099,001,000	14,140,930,000	9,962,397,000	-5,766,903,000	-1,136,604,000	-4,178,533,000	
Trust funds	(2,760,657,000)	(2,757,729,000)	(3,303,628,000)	(3,304,029,000)	(+543,372,000)	(+546,300,000)	(+401,000)	
LABOR-MANAGEMENT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION								
SALARIES AND EXPENSES								
Labor-management relations service	3,057,000	4,028,000	3,690,000	4,028,000	+971,000	—	+338,000	D
Labor-management standards enforcement	20,389,000	23,220,000	22,520,000	21,820,000	+1,431,000	-1,400,000	-700,000	D
Veterans reemployment rights	2,529,000	2,572,000	2,572,000	2,572,000	+43,000	—	—	D
Pension and welfare benefit programs	27,498,000	29,673,000	29,148,000	27,873,000	+375,000	-1,800,000	-1,275,000	D
Executive direction, management and support	4,539,000	4,637,000	4,637,000	4,637,000	+98,000	—	—	D
Space rental reduction	—	—	-419,000	-419,000	-419,000	-419,000	—	D
Total, LMSA	58,012,000	64,130,000	1/ 62,148,000	60,511,000	+2,499,000	-3,619,000	-1,637,000	

1/ 3 months forward funding proposed for later transmittal (non-add) in FY 1984 budget request.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1983 Comparable appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): 1983 Appropriation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): Budget estimate (7)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): House allowance (8)	
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION								
SALARIES AND EXPENSES								
Enforcement of wage and hour standards	69,827,000	72,669,000	72,669,000	72,669,000	+2,842,000	—	—	D
Federal contractor EEO standards enforcement	43,815,000	47,393,000	47,393,000	47,393,000	+3,578,000	—	—	D
Federal programs for workers' compensation	46,679,000	52,213,000	52,213,000	52,213,000	+5,534,000	—	—	D
Trust funds	(374,000)	(380,000)	(380,000)	(380,000)	(+6,000)	—	—	TF
Executive direction and support services	12,995,000	13,560,000	13,560,000	13,560,000	+565,000	—	—	D
Space rental reduction	—	—	-158,000	—	—	—	+158,000	D
Total, salaries and expenses	173,690,000	186,215,000	186,057,000	186,215,000	+12,525,000	—	+158,000	
Federal funds	173,316,000	185,835,000	185,677,000	185,835,000	+12,519,000	—	+158,000	
Trust funds	(374,000)	(380,000)	(380,000)	(380,000)	(+6,000)	—	—	
SPECIAL BENEFITS								
Federal employees compensation act benefits	335,600,000	228,000,000	211,000,000	216,000,000	-119,600,000	-12,000,000	+5,000,000	M
Longshore and harbor workers' benefits	4,000,000	4,100,000	4,100,000	4,100,000	+100,000	—	—	M
Legislative proposal	—	-17,000,000	—	—	—	+17,000,000	—	M
Total, Special Benefits	339,600,000	215,100,000	215,100,000	220,100,000	-119,500,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	
BLACK LUNG DISABILILTY TRUST FUND								
Benefit payments and interest on advances	825,255,000	827,269,000	827,269,000	827,269,000	+2,014,000	—	—	M
Pay freeze savings	—	-37,000,000	-37,000,000	-9,250,000	-9,250,000	+27,750,000	+27,750,000	M
Employment Standards Admin., salaries & expenses	21,192,000	21,949,000	21,949,000	21,949,000	+757,000	—	—	M
Departmental Management, salaries and expenses	13,097,000	13,406,000	13,406,000	13,406,000	+309,000	—	—	M

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Departmental Management, inspector general............	—	620,000	620,000	620,000	+620,000	—	—	M
Subtotal, Black Lung Disblty. Trust Fund, appn	859,544,000	826,244,000	826,244,000	853,994,000	-5,550,000	+27,750,000	+27,750,000	
Appn. available in prior year................	-4,692,000	—	—	—	+4,692,000	—	—	M
Total adjusted appn. including drawdown:								
Federal Funds............................	854,852,000	826,244,000	826,244,000	853,994,000	-858,000	+27,750,000	+27,750,000	
Treasury administrative costs (indefinite)....	756,000	756,000	756,000	756,000	—	—	—	M
Total, Employment Standards Administration......	1,368,898,000	1,228,315,000	1,228,157,000	1,261,065,000	-107,833,000	+32,750,000	+32,908,000	
Federal funds................................	1,368,524,000	1,227,935,000	1,227,777,000	1,260,685,000	-107,839,000	+32,750,000	+32,908,000	
Trust funds.................................	(374,000)	(380,000)	(380,000)	(380,000)	(+6,000)	—	—	
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION								
SALARIES AND EXPENSES								
Safety and health standards...........................	6,958,000	7,093,000	7,093,000	7,093,000	+135,000	—	—	D
Enforcement:								
Federal Enforcement..............................	78,717,000	79,713,000	79,713,000	79,713,000	+996,000	—	—	D
State programs..................................	51,481,000	54,107,000	55,807,000	55,807,000	+4,326,000	+1,700,000	—	D
Technical Support.................................	14,036,000	14,052,000	14,052,000	14,052,000	+16,000	—	—	D
Compliance Assistance.............................	37,677,000	37,882,000	37,882,000	37,882,000	+205,000	—	—	D
Safety and health statistics..........................	11,592,000	11,787,000	11,787,000	11,787,000	+195,000	—	—	D
Executive direction and administration................	6,088,000	6,226,000	6,226,000	6,226,000	+138,000	—	—	D
Total, OSHA..................................	206,549,000	210,860,000	212,560,000	212,560,000	+6,011,000	+1,700,000	—	
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION								
SALARIES AND EXPENSES								
Enforcement:								
Coal..	74,674,000	75,854,000	75,854,000	75,854,000	+1,180,000	—	—	D
Metal/nonmetal..................................	29,064,000	29,558,000	29,558,000	29,558,000	+494,000	—	—	D
Standards development...........................	998,000	1,012,000	1,012,000	1,012,000	+14,000	—	—	D
Assessments..	2,510,000	2,493,000	2,493,000	2,493,000	-17,000	—	—	D
Educational policy and development....................	12,474,000	12,169,000	12,169,000	12,169,000	-305,000	—	—	D
Technical support..................................	18,710,000	17,824,000	17,824,000	17,824,000	-886,000	—	—	D
Program administration..............................	13,905,000	12,882,000	12,882,000	12,882,000	-1,023,000	—	—	D

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1983 Comparable appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)			
					1983 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)	
Position restoration (legislation)	---	-3,760,000	---	---	---	+3,760,000	---	D
Space rental reduction	---	---	-395,000	---	---	---	+395,000	D
Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration	152,335,000	148,032,000	151,397,000	151,792,000	-543,000	+3,760,000	+395,000	
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS								
SALARIES AND EXPENSES								
Employment and Unemployment Statistics	45,266,000	47,963,000	47,963,000	47,963,000	+2,697,000	---	---	D
Prices and cost of living	45,020,000	46,955,000	46,955,000	47,505,000	+2,485,000	+550,000	+550,000	D
Wages and industrial relations	15,056,000	15,271,000	15,271,000	15,951,000	+895,000	+680,000	+680,000	D
Productivity and technology	4,360,000	4,359,000	4,359,000	4,516,000	+156,000	+157,000	+157,000	D
Economic growth and employment projections	2,781,000	2,758,000	2,758,000	2,871,000	+90,000	+113,000	+113,000	D
Executive direction and staff services	14,570,000	14,147,000	14,147,000	14,147,000	-423,000	---	---	D
Consumer Price Index Revision	---	4,837,000	4,837,000	4,837,000	+4,837,000	---	---	D
Space rental reduction	---	---	-453,000	---	---	---	+453,000	D
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics	127,053,000	136,290,000	135,837,000	137,790,000	+10,737,000	+1,500,000	+1,953,000	
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT								
SALARIES AND EXPENSES								
Executive direction	10,653,000	11,475,000	11,475,000	11,070,000	+417,000	-405,000	-405,000	D
Legal services	35,012,000	35,863,000	35,863,000	35,863,000	+851,000	---	---	D
Trust funds	(217,000)	(229,000)	(229,000)	(229,000)	(+12,000)	---	---	TF
International labor affairs	5,941,000	4,455,000	4,455,000	8,455,000	+2,514,000	+4,000,000	+4,000,000	D

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Administration and management	24,489,000	24,629,000	24,629,000	24,629,000	+140,000	---	---	D
Adjudication	9,976,000	9,974,000	9,974,000	9,974,000	-2,000	---	---	D
Promoting employment of the handicapped	1,987,000	2,001,000	2,001,000	2,001,000	+14,000	---	---	D
Women's Bureau	3,763,000	3,789,000	3,862,000	3,862,000	+99,000	+73,000	---	D
Veterans Employment Service, Trust funds	(8,935,000)	(9,613,000)	(9,613,000)	(9,613,000)	(+678,000)	---	---	TF
Civil Rights Activities	2,968,000	3,205,000	3,205,000	3,205,000	+237,000	---	---	D
Total, Salaries and expenses	103,941,000	105,233,000	105,306,000	108,901,000	+4,960,000	+3,668,000	+3,595,000	
Federal funds	94,789,000	95,391,000	95,464,000	99,059,000	+4,270,000	+3,668,000	+3,595,000	
Trust funds	(9,152,000)	(9,842,000)	(9,842,000)	(9,842,000)	(+690,000)	---	---	
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL								
Federal funds	38,133,000	37,707,000	37,707,000	37,707,000	-426,000	---	---	D
Trust funds	(6,835,000)	(6,200,000)	(5,200,000)	(6,200,000)	(-635,000)	---	(+1,000,000)	TF
Total, Office of the Inspector General	44,968,000	43,907,000	42,907,000	43,907,000	-1,061,000	---	+1,000,000	
SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM	67,000	200,000	67,000	200,000	+133,000	---	+133,000	D
Total, Departmental Management	148,976,000	149,340,000	148,280,000	153,008,000	+4,032,000	+3,668,000	+4,728,000	
Federal funds	132,989,000	133,298,000	133,238,000	136,966,000	+3,977,000	+3,668,000	+3,728,000	
Trust funds	(15,987,000)	(16,042,000)	(15,042,000)	(16,042,000)	(+55,000)	---	(+1,000,000)	
Total, Labor department	20,551,780,000	15,793,697,000	19,382,937,000	15,243,152,000	-5,308,628,000	-550,545,000	-4,139,785,000	
Federal funds	17,774,762,000	13,019,546,000	16,063,887,000	11,922,701,000	-5,852,061,000	-1,096,845,000	-4,141,186,000	
Trust funds	(2,777,018,000)	(2,774,151,000)	(3,319,050,000)	(3,320,451,000)	(+543,433,000)	(+546,300,000)	(+1,401,000)	
TITLE II--DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES								
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION								
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES								
Health Care Delivery and Assistance:								
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant ‡	478,000,000	335,000,000	373,000,000	425,000,000	-53,000,000	+90,000,000	+52,000,000	D
Community health centers ‡	360,000,000	242,000,000	310,000,000	350,000,000	-10,000,000	+108,000,000	+40,000,000	D

‡ Proposed for transfer to Office of the Asst. Secretary for Health in President's budget.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1983 Comparable appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)			
					1983 Appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Black lung clinics &	3,120,000	3,120,000	3,120,000	3,120,000	---	---	---	D
Migrant health &	38,104,000	38,104,000	46,000,000	38,104,000	---	---	-7,896,000	D
Family planning	124,088,000	124,088,000	140,000,000	140,000,000	+15,912,000	+15,912,000	---	D
Home health demonstrations and training	5,000,000	---	---	5,000,000	- -	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	D
National Health Service Corps	93,391,000	96,046,000	91,000,000	91,000,000	-2,391,000	-5,046,000	---	D
Hansen's disease services (Carville)	17,876,000	18,183,000	18,183,000	18,183,000	+307,000	---	---	D
Federal employee occupational health	1,116,000	1,194,000	1,194,000	1,194,000	+78,000	---	---	D
Payment to Hawaii for treatment of Hansen's Dis...	1,732,000	1,905,000	1,905,000	2,200,000	+468,000	+295,000	+295,000	D
Direct operations	45,521,000	22,151,000	---	41,000,000	-4,521,000	+18,849,000	+41,000,000	D
Total, Health Care Delivery & Assistance	1,167,948,000	881,791,000	984,402,000	1,114,801,000	-53,147,000	+233,010,000	+130,399,000	
Health Professions:								
Health professions student assistance:								
Exceptional need scholarships	5,600,000	---	5,600,000	5,600,000	---	+5,600,000	---	D
National Health Service Scholarships	11,042,000	---	8,000,000	5,600,000	-5,442,000	+5,600,000	-2,400,000	D
Loans	1,000,000	---	---	---	-1,000,000	---	---	D
Loan repayments & cancellations	25,000	---	---	---	-25,000	---	---	D
Health professions institutional assistance:								
Financial distress	7,286,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	-1,686,000	---	---	D
Start-up	800,000	---	---	---	-800,000	---	---	D
Public health/health administration:								
Public Health capitation	4,176,000	- -	4,176,000	5,500,000	+1,324,000	+5,500,000	+1,324,000	D
Health Administration grants	1,440,000	---	1,440,000	1,440,000	---	+1,440,000	---	D
Public Health traineeships	2,500,000	2,638,000	2,638,000	2,500,000	---	-138,000	-138,000	D
Health Administration traineeships	480,000	- -	480,000	480,000	---	+480,000	---	D
Special projects (unauthorized)	---	2,638,000	---	---	---	-2,638,000	---	D
Subtotal, PH/HA	8,596,000	5,276,000	8,734,000	9,920,000	+1,324,000	+4,644,000	+1,186,000	

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Family Med/Gen Dentistry res. & trns	34,000,000	23,738,000	34,000,000	32,000,000	-2,000,000	+8,262,000	-2,000,000	D
General Internal Medicine and Pediatrics	11,412,000	12,040,000	17,000,000	18,000,000	+6,588,000	+5,960,000	+1,000,000	D
Family medicine departments	8,840,000	7,436,000	7,436,000	8,840,000	---	+1,404,000	+1,404,000	D
Preventive medicine residencies	1,000,000	1,055,000	2,000,000	1,100,000	+100,000	+45,000	-900,000	D
Physician assistants	4,800,000	4,647,000	4,800,000	4,647,000	-153,000	---	-153,000	D
Area health education centers	17,920,000	14,686,000	14,686,000	17,920,000	---	+3,234,000	+3,234,000	D
Health professions data analysis	2,962,000	3,612,000	3,000,000	2,962,000	---	-650,000	-38,000	D
Disadvantaged Assistance	17,240,000	18,188,000	18,188,000	18,188,000	+948,000	---	---	D
Health professions spec ed initiatives	2,900,000	7,000,000	3,055,000	3,000,000	+1,000,000	-4,000,000	-55,000	D
Nurse training:								
Advanced nurse training	13,260,000	1,208,000	13,260,000	13,260,000	---	+12,052,000	---	D
Nurse practitioner	11,760,000	6,041,000	11,760,000	11,760,000	---	+5,719,000	---	D
Special projects	6,333,000	5,979,000	5,979,000	8,333,000	+2,000,000	+2,354,000	+2,354,000	D
Traineeships	9,600,000	---	9,600,000	9,600,000	---	+9,600,000	---	D
Fellowships (unauthorized)	(960,000)	---	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Research grants	5,000,000	---	8,000,000	10,000,000	+5,000,000	+10,000,000	+2,000,000	D
Nurse Anesthetists	---	---	---	400,000	+400,000	+400,000	+400,000	D
Loans	860,000	---	---	---	-860,000	---	---	D
Loan repayments & cancellations	750,000	---	---	---	-750,000	---	---	D
Subtotal, Nurse training	47,563,000	13,228,000	48,599,000	53,353,000	+5,790,000	+40,125,000	+4,754,000	
Health professions program support	18,914,000	12,527,000	---	17,514,000	-1,400,000	+4,987,000	+17,514,000	D
Total, Health professions	201,000,000	129,033,000	180,698,000	204,244,000	+3,244,000	+75,211,000	+23,546,000	
HMO and Resources Development:								
Health Planning (unauthorized)	(64,300,000)	---	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Health teaching facilities	21,000,000	3,700,000	800,000	3,700,000	-17,300,000	---	+2,900,000	D
Loan repayment	29,000,000	---	---	---	-29,000,000	---	---	D
HMO management training & tech assistance	480,000	---	---	---	-480,000	---	---	D
Direct operations	12,792,000	10,627,000	---	14,071,000	+1,279,000	+3,444,000	+14,071,000	D
Total, HMO & Resources Development	63,272,000	14,327,000	800,000	17,771,000	-45,501,000	+3,444,000	+16,971,000	

& Proposed for transfer to Office of the Asst. Secretary for Health in President's budget.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1983 Comparable appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)			
					1983 Appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Buildings and facilities..............................	3,292,000	883,000	883,000	883,000	-2,409,000	---	---	D
Program management / Program support..................	11,669,000	10,782,000	86,000,000	16,700,000	+5,031,000	+5,918,000	-69,300,000	D
Total, Health Resources & Services Admin........	1,447,181,000	1,036,816,000	1,252,783,000	1,354,399,000	-92,782,000	+317,583,000	+101,616,000	
MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND............	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	---	---	---	M
HMO LOAN AND LOAN GUARANTEE FUND......................	2,650,000	---	---	---	-2,650,000	---	---	M
Total, Health Resources & Services Admin........	1,481,831,000	1,068,816,000	1,284,783,000	1,386,399,000	-95,432,000	+317,583,000	+101,616,000	
Total, unauthorized..............................	(65,260,000)	---	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	
Loan limitations:								
Limitation on Health Facilities Loan Guarantee	(1,500,000,000)	(1,500,000,000)	(1,500,000,000)	(1,500,000,000)	---	---	---	NA
Hlth Professions Guarantee Student Loans(HEAL)	(225,000,000)	(175,000,000)	NO LIMITATION	(225,000,000)	---	(+50,000,000)	NO LIMITATION	NA
(Limitation on Direct Loans - NHSC)...........	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	---	---	---	NA
HMO Direct Loans $$...........................	(24,500,000)	(12,360,000)	(12,360,000)	(12,360,000)	(-12,140,000)	---	---	NA
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL								
DISEASE CONTROL								
Preventive Health Services Block Grant $..............	86,329,000	86,329,000	86,329,000	90,000,000	+3,671,000	+3,671,000	+3,671,000	D
Venereal diseases:								
Grants..	40,000,000	40,510,000	45,510,000	45,000,000	+5,000,000	+4,490,000	-510,000	D
Direct operations.................................	7,692,000	7,968,000	8,968,000	7,968,000	+276,000	---	-1,000,000	D
Immunization:								
Grants..	27,428,000	30,482,000	30,482,000	30,482,000	+3,054,000	---	---	D

Direct operations	7,231,000	7,407,000	7,407,000	7,407,000	+176,000	---	---	D
Vaccine stockpile	4,572,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	-572,000	---	-1,000,000	D
Infectious disease	32,107,000	34,417,000	43,777,000	44,000,000	+11,893,000	+9,583,000	+223,000	D
Tuberculosis grants	5,000,000	---	5,000,000	---	-5,000,000	---	-5,000,000	D
Chronic & environmental disease prevention	24,742,000	24,305,000	25,338,000	26,405,000	+1,663,000	+2,100,000	+1,067,000	D
Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH):								
Research	49,545,000	52,288,000	53,788,000	53,288,000	+3,743,000	+1,000,000	-500,000	D
Training	5,760,000	---	8,760,000	5,760,000	---	+5,760,000	-3,000,000	D
Scientific and technical services	2,179,000	2,332,000	2,332,000	2,332,000	+153,000	---	---	D
Subtotal, NIOSH	57,484,000	54,620,000	64,880,000	61,380,000	+3,896,000	+6,760,000	-3,500,000	
Epidemic services	40,501,000	46,030,000	46,030,000	46,030,000	+5,529,000	---	---	D
Buildings and facilities	17,610,000	1,770,000	1,770,000	1,810,000	-15,800,000	+40,000	+40,000	D
Program management	2,780,000	2,914,000	2,914,000	2,914,000	+134,000	---	---	D
Total, Disease Control	353,476,000	340,752,000	373,405,000	367,396,000	+13,920,000	+26,644,000	-6,009,000	
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH								
National Cancer Institute	962,581,000	963,881,000	1,044,868,000	1,062,017,000	+99,436,000	+98,136,000	+17,149,000	D
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	595,736,000	609,248,000	665,859,000	683,489,000	+87,753,000	+74,241,000	+17,630,000	D
National Institute of Dental Research	75,191,000	76,944,000	84,226,000	84,398,000	+9,207,000	+7,454,000	+172,000	D
National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	393,457,000	406,505,000	442,255,000	442,832,000	+49,375,000	+36,327,000	+577,000	D
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	287,361,000	292,345,000	328,921,000	322,083,000	+34,722,000	+29,738,000	-6,838,000	D
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	270,311,000	280,809,000	307,128,000	304,228,000	+33,917,000	+23,419,000	-2,900,000	D
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	321,013,000	338,255,000	363,444,000	370,245,000	+49,232,000	+31,990,000	+6,801,000	D
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	244,859,000	247,295,000	265,180,000	264,847,000	+19,988,000	+17,552,000	-333,000	D
National Eye Institute	138,001,000	138,748,000	149,600,000	151,966,000	+13,965,000	+13,218,000	+2,366,000	D
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	158,061,000	160,565,000	173,627,000	172,374,000	+14,313,000	+11,809,000	-1,253,000	D
National Institute on Aging	91,578,000	97,240,000	112,516,000	108,584,000	+17,006,000	+11,344,000	-3,932,000	D

‡ Proposed for transfer to Office of the Asst. Secretary for Health in President's Budget.

‡‡ No new loans proposed.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1983 Comparable appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)			
					1983 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)	
Research Resources	213,209,000	201,117,000	253,824,000	230,031,000	+16,822,000	+28,914,000	-23,793,000	D
John E. Fogarty International Center	10,147,000	9,189,000	11,584,000	11,088,000	+941,000	+1,899,000	-496,000	D
Subtotal	3,761,505,000	3,822,141,000	4,203,032,000	4,208,182,000	+446,677,000	+386,041,000	+5,150,000	
National Library of Medicine	44,802,000	41,963,000	42,263,000	41,963,000	-2,839,000	—	-300,000	D
Buildings and facilities	17,500,000	19,900,000	24,980,000	25,100,000	+7,600,000	+5,200,000	+120,000	D
Office of the Director	25,748,000	26,720,000	26,779,000	26,720,000	+972,000	—	-59,000	D
Total, National Institutes of Health	3,849,555,000	3,910,724,000	4,297,054,000	4,301,965,000	+452,410,000	+391,241,000	+4,911,000	
Unauthorized, not considered	(175,838,000)	(166,368,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION								
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH								
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant $	469,000,000	430,000,000	439,000,000	469,000,000	—	+39,000,000	+30,000,000	D
Mental Health:								
Mental Health Services Demonstrations, CSP	6,000,000	—	9,000,000	—	-6,000,000	—	-9,000,000	D
Research	152,300,000	172,133,000	172,133,000	174,471,000	+22,171,000	+2,338,000	+2,338,000	D
Research training (unauthorized)	(15,360,000)	(15,527,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Clinical training	21,500,000	—	20,000,000	21,500,000	—	+21,500,000	+1,500,000	D
Program support	32,611,000	32,688,000	32,688,000	32,688,000	+77,000	—	—	D
Subtotal, mental health	212,411,000	204,821,000	233,821,000	228,659,000	+16,248,000	+23,838,000	-5,162,000	
Drug Abuse:								
Research	47,774,000	56,160,000	52,000,000	57,178,000	+9,404,000	+1,018,000	+5,178,000	D
Research training (unauthorized)	(891,000)	(973,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D

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Program support	13,275,000	14,556,000	14,556,000	14,556,000	+1,281,000	---	---	D
Subtotal, drug abuse	61,049,000	70,716,000	66,556,000	71,734,000	+10,685,000	+1,018,000	+5,178,000	
Alcoholism:								
Research	33,484,000	45,790,000	40,000,000	46,363,000	+12,879,000	+573,000	+6,363,000	D
Research training (unauthorized)	(1,086,000)	(1,202,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Program support	9,040,000	10,981,000	10,981,000	10,981,000	+1,941,000	---	---	D
Subtotal, alcoholism	42,524,000	56,771,000	50,981,000	57,344,000	+14,820,000	+573,000	+6,363,000	
Buildings and facilities	100,000	1,515,000	1,315,000	1,515,000	+1,415,000	---	---	D
Program management, ADAMHA	6,923,000	7,329,000	7,329,000	7,329,000	+406,000	---	---	D
Total, Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health	792,007,000	771,152,000	799,202,000	835,581,000	+43,574,000	+64,429,000	+36,379,000	
Total, unauthorized	(17,337,000)	(17,702,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL	82,406,000	62,744,000	62,744,000	67,744,000	-14,662,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	D
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH								
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE MANAGEMENT								
Research, Statistics and Technology:								
Health Services Research:								
Research	14,903,000	15,730,000	15,730,000	15,730,000	+827,000	---	---	D
Trust funds	---	(300,000)	(1,300,000)	(800,000)	(+800,000)	(+500,000)	(-500,000)	TF
Program support	1,764,000	1,919,000	1,919,000	1,919,000	+155,000	---	---	D
Subtotal	16,667,000	17,649,000	17,649,000	17,649,000	+982,000	---	---	
Health Statistics:								
Program operations	37,938,000	42,765,000	42,765,000	42,765,000	+4,827,000	---	---	D
Program support	3,142,000	3,356,000	3,356,000	3,356,000	+214,000	---	---	D
Subtotal	41,080,000	46,121,000	46,121,000	46,121,000	+5,041,000	---	---	

* Proposed for transfer to Office of the Asst. Secretary for Health in President's Budget.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1983 Comparable appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)			
					1983 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)	
Special health initiatives:								
Adolescent family life	13,368,000	16,318,000	16,318,000	13,518,000	+150,000	-2,800,000	-2,800,000	D
Smoking and health	2,141,000	3,521,000	3,521,000	3,521,000	+1,380,000	---	- -	D
Health promotion	1,854,000	3,015,000	2,515,000	3,015,000	+1,161,000	---	+500,000	D
Physical fitness and sports	1,139,000	1,141,000	1,141,000	1,141,000	+2,000	---	---	D
Uniform Services Univ. of Health Sciences	600,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	+100,000	---	---	D
National youth sports	- -	5,760,000	---	---	---	-5,760,000	- -	D
Subtotal, Special health initiatives	19,102,000	30,455,000	24,195,000	21,895,000	+2,793,000	-8,560,000	-2,300,000	
Public Health Service termination expenses	---	9,700,000	---	---	---	-9,700,000	---	D
Public Health Service Management	18,540,000	19,007,000	19,007,000	19,007,000	+467,000	---	---	D
Total, Salaries and expenses	95,389,000	122,932,000	106,972,000	104,672,000	+9,283,000	-18,260,000	-2,300,000	
RETIREMENT PAY AND MED. BENEFITS FOR COMM. OFFICERS								
Retirement payments	59,943,000	60,055,000	60,055,000	60,055,000	+112,000	---	---	M
Survivors benefits	1,862,000	3,474,000	3,474,000	3,474,000	+1,612,000	---	---	M
Dependent's medical care	17,056,000	18,248,000	18,248,000	18,248,000	+1,192,000	---	---	M
Legislative proposal	---	-2,894,000	-2,894,000	---	---	+2,894,000	+2,894,000	M
Total, Retirement pay and medical benefits	78,861,000	78,883,000	78,883,000	81,777,000	+2,916,000	+2,894,000	+2,894,000	
Total, Public Health Service	6,733,525,000	6,356,003,000	7,003,043,000	7,145,534,000	+412,009,000	+789,531,000	+142,491,000	
Total, unauthorized	(258,435,000)	(184,070,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	

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HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

Grants to states, current year program level..........	19,361,845,000	21,037,878,000	21,037,878,000	20,673,708,000	+1,311,863,000	-364,170,000	-364,170,000	M
Legislative proposals..................................	---	-300,300,000	-300,300,000	---	---	+300,300,000	+300,300,000	M
Subtotal, current year appropriations...........	19,361,845,000	20,737,578,000	20,737,578,000	20,673,708,000	+1,311,863,000	-63,870,000	-63,870,000	
Less funds advanced in prior year...............	-4,567,333,000	-5,105,600,000	-5,105,600,000	-5,105,600,000	-538,267,000	---	---	M
Total appropriation, current year................	14,794,512,000	15,631,978,000	15,631,978,000	15,568,108,000	+773,596,000	-63,870,000	-63,870,000	
Subsequent year advance appropriation.........	5,105,600,000	5,552,000,000	5,552,000,000	5,552,000,000	+446,400,000	---	---	M

PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS

Military Service Credits................................	207,000,000	207,000,000	207,000,000	79,000,000	-128,000,000	-128,000,000	-128,000,000	M
Supplemental medical insurance..........................	14,238,000,000	16,292,000,000	16,292,000,000	16,811,000,000	+2,573,000,000	+519,000,000	+519,000,000	M
Hospital insurance for uninsured.......................	877,000,000	750,000,000	750,000,000	750,000,000	-127,000,000	---	---	M
Federal uninsured payment..............................	25,000,000	42,000,000	42,000,000	42,000,000	+17,000,000	---	---	M
Total, Payment to Trust Funds....................	15,347,000,000	17,291,000,000	17,291,000,000	17,682,000,000	+2,335,000,000	+391,000,000	+391,000,000	

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Professional Standards Review Organization: 1/								
Non-hospital activities:								
Trust funds..	(15,000,000)	---	---	(17,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+17,000,000)	(+17,000,000)	TF
Research, demonstration, and evaluation:								
Federal funds..	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	21,280,000	+1,280,000	+1,280,000	+1,280,000	D
Trust funds..	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,640,000)	(+640,000)	(+640,000)	(+640,000)	TF
Subtotal, Research and evaluation...............	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	31,920,000	+1,920,000	+1,920,000	+1,920,000	

1/ Hospital review costs of $35,000,000 in FY 1983 are not appropriated and do not appear on this table.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1983 Comparable appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)			
					1983 Appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Medicare Contractors (Trust Funds) 3/	(755,000,000)	(792,000,000)	(792,000,000)	(792,000,000)	(+37,000,000)	—	—	TF
Contingency fund (Trust Fund)	(20,000,000)	—	(25,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(+5,000,000)	(+25,000,000)	—	TF
State Certification:								
Medicare certification, trust funds 2/	(32,300,000)	(36,932,000)	(40,700,000)	(36,932,000)	(+4,632,000)	—	(-3,768,000)	TF
General program support, federal funds	535,000	600,000	600,000	569,000	+34,000	-31,000	-31,000	D
End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) Networks (trust funds).	(4,546,000)	(4,546,000)	(4,546,000)	(4,837,000)	(+291,000)	(+291,000)	(+291,000)	TF
Federal Administration:								
Federal funds	74,024,000	62,438,000	64,000,000	74,809,000	+785,000	+12,371,000	+10,809,000	D
Trust funds	(126,025,000)	(138,613,000)	(140,000,000)	(138,613,000)	(+12,588,000)	—	(-1,387,000)	TF
Subtotal, Federal Administration	200,049,000	201,051,000	204,000,000	213,422,000	+13,373,000	+12,371,000	+9,422,000	
Total, Program management:								
Federal funds	94,559,000	83,038,000	84,600,000	96,658,000	+2,099,000	+13,620,000	+12,058,000	
Trust funds	(962,871,000)	(982,091,000)	(1,012,246,000)	(1,025,022,000)	(+62,151,000)	(+42,931,000)	(+12,776,000)	
Subtotal, program management	1,057,430,000	1,065,129,000	1,096,846,000	1,121,680,000	+64,250,000	+56,551,000	+24,834,000	
Total, Health Care Financing Administration:								
Federal funds:								
Current year	30,236,071,000	33,006,016,000	33,007,578,000	33,346,766,000	+3,110,695,000	+340,750,000	+339,188,000	
Subsequent year advance	5,105,600,000	5,552,000,000	5,552,000,000	5,552,000,000	+446,400,000	—	—	
Trust funds	(962,871,000)	(982,091,000)	(1,012,246,000)	(1,025,022,000)	(+62,151,000)	(+42,931,000)	(+12,776,000)	

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SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS 1/............	2,155,213,000	838,583,000	448,583,000	521,258,000	-1,633,955,000	-317,325,000	+72,675,000	M
SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS								
Benefit payments..	1,082,000,000	1,018,000,000	1,018,000,000	1,058,953,000	-23,047,000	+40,953,000	+40,953,000	M
Administration..	11,000,000	9,047,000	9,047,000	9,047,000	-1,953,000	—	—	M
Total, Black Lung................................	1,093,000,000	1,027,047,000	1,027,047,000	1,068,000,000	-25,000,000	+40,953,000	+40,953,000	
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME								
Federal benefit payments................................	7,637,254,000	6,572,100,000	6,572,100,000	7,400,000,000	-237,254,000	+827,900,000	+827,900,000	M
Hold harmless payments..................................	15,300,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-10,300,000	—	—	M
Beneficiary services....................................	4,616,000	4,601,000	4,601,000	5,000,000	+384,000	+399,000	+399,000	M
Federal fiscal liability................................	20,737,000	25,041,000	25,041,000	25,000,000	+4,263,000	-41,000	-41,000	M
Administration..	865,709,000	899,976,000	899,976,000	900,000,000	+34,291,000	+24,000	+24,000	M
Demonstration projects..................................	—	3,900,000	3,900,000	4,000,000	+4,000,000	+100,000	+100,000	M
Legislative proposals...................................	—	340,900,000	340,900,000	—	—	-340,900,000	-340,990,000	M
Total, Supplemental Security Income..............	8,543,616,000	7,851,518,000	7,851,518,000	8,339,000,000	-204,616,000	+487,482,000	+487,482,000	
Approp. available in prior year.................	—	—	—	-116,000,000	-116,000,000	-116,000,000	-116,000,000	M
Less funds advanced in previous years..........	-28,133,000	—	—	—	+28,133,000	—	—	M
ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS								
AFDC benefit payments...................................	7,291,231,000	6,803,378,000	6,803,378,000	6,914,000,000	-377,231,000	+110,622,000	+110,622,000	M
Legislative savings................................	—	-903,000,000	-903,000,000	—	—	+903,000,000	+903,000,000	M
Adult categories..	13,350,000	13,875,000	13,875,000	14,000,000	+650,000	+125,000	+125,000	M
Emergency assistance....................................	49,000,000	52,500,000	52,500,000	45,000,000	-4,000,000	-7,500,000	-7,500,000	M

1/ Includes $1,300,000,000 enacted in supplemental, but excludes $19,735,000,000 appropriated through Social Security reform legislation in FY 1983.

2/ Medicaid funds totaling $41.2 million in FY83 and $35.1 million in FY84 appropriated in "Grants to States".

3/ Does not include $45 million in FY83 and FY84 from PL 97-248.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1983 Comparable appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)			
					1983 Appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
State and local administrations	951,000,000	935,378,000	935,378,000	990,000,000	+39,000,000	+54,622,000	+54,622,000	M
Legislative proposal	—	181,000,000	181,000,000	—	—	-181,000,000	-181,000,000	M
Admin. and training, Territories	6,716,000	7,722,000	7,722,000	8,000,000	+1,284,000	+278,000	+278,000	M
Repatriation	1,801,000	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,000,000	-801,000	-410,000	-410,000	M
Research & evaluation	2,950,000	2,575,000	2,575,000	3,000,000	+50,000	+425,000	+425,000	M
Federal administration	32,500,000	34,946,000	34,680,000	35,000,000	+2,500,000	+54,000	+320,000	M
Subtotal, current year program level	8,348,548,000	7,129,784,000	7,129,518,000	8,010,000,000	-338,548,000	+880,216,000	+880,482,000	
Less funds advanced in previous years	-1,663,841,000	-1,718,000,000	-1,718,000,000	-1,718,000,000	-54,159,000	—	—	M
Total, Assistance payments, current request	6,684,707,000	5,411,784,000	5,411,518,000	6,292,000,000	-392,707,000	+880,216,000	+880,482,000	
Appropriation available in prior year	-631,978,000	-35,378,000	-35,378,000	-150,000,000	+481,978,000	-114,622,000	-114,622,000	M
Subsequent year advance appropriation	1,718,000,000	1,758,454,000	1,758,454,000	2,073,000,000	+355,000,000	+314,546,000	+314,546,000	M
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT								
Program level, current law	471,000,000	426,463,000	416,463,000	607,000,000	+136,000,000	+180,537,000	+190,537,000	M
Legislative savings	—	-10,000,000	—	—	—	+10,000,000	—	[illegible]
Less funds advanced in previous years	-123,500,000	-118,000,000	-118,000,000	-118,000,000	+5,500,000	—	—	M
Current request, Child Support Enforcement	347,500,000	298,463,000	298,463,000	489,000,000	+141,500,000	+190,537,000	+190,537,000	
Appropriation available in prior year	—	—	—	-57,000,000	-57,000,000	-57,000,000	-57,000,000	M
Subsequent year advance appropriation	118,000,000	102,750,000	102,750,000	138,000,000	+20,000,000	+35,250,000	+35,250,000	M

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LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE								
Energy Assistance Block Grant	1,972,800,000	1,297,704,000	1,872,704,000	1,872,700,000	-100,100,000	+574,996,000	-4,000	D
Federal Administration	2,200,000	2,296,000	2,296,000	2,300,000	+100,000	+4,000	+4,000	D
Subtotal, Energy assistance	1,975,000,000	1,300,000,000	1,875,000,000	1,875,000,000	-100,000,000	+575,000,000	---	
OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT								
Refugee and Entrant Assistance (Unauthorized)								
Cash and medical assistance	(342,975,000)	(174,820,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
State administration	(30,122,000)	(15,422,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Social services	(80,000,000)	---	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Voluntary agency program	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Education assistance for children	(16,600,000)	---	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Preventive health	(6,049,000)	(8,450,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Cuban-Haitian entrants	(17,343,000)	(5,928,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Targeted assistance	(81,500,000)	---	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Federal adminstration	(6,411,000)	(6,592,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Per capita state grants	---	(270,116,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Total, Refugee Resettlement (unauthorized)	(585,000,000)	(485,328,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	
LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (trust funds)	(3,511,885,000)	(3,723,317,000)	(3,718,303,000)	(3,723,317,000)	(+211,432,000)	---	(+5,014,000)	TF
Total, Social Security Administration:								
Federal funds:								
Current year	20,138,925,000	16,692,017,000	16,876,751,000	18,261,258,000	-1,877,667,000	+1,569,241,000	+1,384,507,000	
Subsequent year advance appropriations	1,836,000,000	1,861,204,000	1,861,204,000	2,211,000,000	+375,000,000	+349,796,000	+349,796,000	
Trust funds	(3,511,885,000)	(3,723,317,000)	(3,718,303,000)	(3,723,317,000)	(+211,432,000)	---	(+5,014,000)	
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES								
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (Title XX)	2,675,000,000	2,440,000,000	2,500,000,000	2,675,000,000	---	+235,000,000	+175,000,000	M

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

					Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)			
Item (1)	1983 Comparable appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	1983 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)	
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES 1/								
Programs for Children, Youth, and Families:								
Head start	912,000,000	974,300,000	999,300,000	992,200,000	+80,200,000	+17,900,000	-7,100,000	D
Child abuse:								
State grants (unauthorized)	(6,720,000)	(6,720,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Discretionary activities (unauthorized)	(9,479,000)	---	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Runaway youth	21,500,000	10,514,000	21,500,000	21,500,000	---	+10,986,000	---	D
Subtotal, CY & Families	933,500,000	984,814,000	1,020,800,000	1,013,700,000	+80,200,000	+28,886,000	-7,100,000	
Programs for the Aging:								
State agency activities	21,673,000	19,928,000	21,673,000	21,673,000	---	+1,745,000	---	D
Supportive Services and Centers	240,869,000	240,869,000	240,869,000	240,869,000	---	---	---	D
Nutrition:								
Congregate meals	319,074,000	290,949,000	324,074,000	319,074,000	---	+28,125,000	-5,000,000	D
Home-delivered meals	62,025,000	58,150,000	62,025,000	62,025,000	---	+3,875,000	---	D
Subtotal, Elderly nutrition program	381,099,000	349,099,000	386,099,000	381,099,000	---	+32,000,000	-5,000,000	
Grants to Indians	5,735,000	5,735,000	5,735,000	5,735,000	---	---	---	D
Research, training, and special projects	22,175,000	5,000,000	22,175,000	22,175,000	---	+17,175,000	---	D
Federal Council on Aging	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	---	---	---	D
Subtotal	671,726,000	620,806,000	676,726,000	671,726,000	---	+50,920,000	-5,000,000	
Developmental disabilities program:								
State grants	43,180,000	24,674,000	43,180,000	45,400,000	+2,220,000	+20,726,000	+2,220,000	D
Protection and advocacy	7,320,000	7,303,000	7,320,000	8,400,000	+1,080,000	+1,097,000	+1,080,000	D
Special projects	2,500,000	2,294,000	2,294,000	2,600,000	+100,000	+306,000	+306,000	D

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University affiliated facilities	7,500,000	7,027,000	7,027,000	7,800,000	+300,000	+773,000	+773,000	D
Subtotal, Developmental disabilities	60,500,000	41,298,000	59,821,000	64,200,000	+3,700,000	+22,902,000	+4,379,000	
Native American Programs	28,000,000	22,466,000	28,000,000	30,000,000	+2,000,000	+7,534,000	+2,000,000	D
Program direction	65,089,000	63,892,000	65,089,000	65,735,000	+646,000	+1,843,000	+646,000	D
Total, Human Development Services	1,758,815,000	1,733,276,000	1,850,436,000	1,845,361,000	+86,546,000	+112,085,000	-5,075,000	
Total, unauthorized	(16,199,000)	(6,720,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	
HUMAN RESOURCES RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION								
Adoption opportunities (non-add)	(1,912,000)	---	---	(1,912,000)	---	(+1,912,000)	(+1,912,000)	NA
Child welfare research (non-add)	(10,608,000)	---	---	(10,608,000)	---	(+10,608,000)	(+10,608,000)	NA
Child abuse, discretionary activities (non-add)	(9,479,000)	---	---	(9,479,000)	---	(+9,479,000)	(+9,479,000)	NA
Consolidated program (unauthorized)	---	9,250,000	---	---	---	-9,250,000	---	D
Total, Human Resources Research & Demonstration.	---	9,250,000	---	---	---	-9,250,000	---	
(non-add)	(21,999,000)	---	---	(21,999,000)	---	(+21,999,000)	(+21,999,000)	
FAMILY SOCIAL SERVICES								
Entitlement activities:								
Foster care	395,000,000	440,170,000	440,170,000	440,170,000	+45,170,000	---	---	M
Adoption assistance	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	---	---	---	M
Subtotal	400,000,000	445,170,000	445,170,000	445,170,000	+45,170,000	---	---	
Discretionary activities:								
Child welfare assistance	156,326,000	156,326,000	156,326,000	170,000,000	+13,674,000	+13,674,000	+13,674,000	D
Child welfare training	3,823,000	---	3,823,000	3,823,000	---	+3,823,000	---	D

1/ Does not include $100,000,000 for elderly feeding activities and $76,350,000 in child care feeding considered by Agric. Subcomm also excludes $277,100,000 related to older worker employment considered under Title I, Dept. of Labor.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1983 Comparable appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)			
					1983 Appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Adoption opportunities	1,912,000	—	1,912,000	1,912,000	—	+1,912,000	—	B
Child welfare research	10,608,000	—	10,000,000	10,608,000	—	+10,608,000	+608,000	B
Subtotal	172,669,000	156,326,000	172,061,000	186,343,000	+13,674,000	+30,017,000	+14,282,000	
Total, Family Social Services	572,669,000	601,496,000	617,231,000	631,513,000	+58,844,000	+30,017,000	+14,282,000	
WORK INCENTIVES								
Grants to States	256,760,000	—	256,760,000	260,760,000	+4,000,000	+260,760,000	+4,000,000	D
Program direction and evaluation	14,000,000	—	14,000,000	10,000,000	-4,000,000	+10,000,000	-4,000,000	D
Total, Work incentives	270,760,000	—	270,760,000	270,760,000	—	+270,760,000	—	
Total, Asst. Sec. for Human Development	5,277,244,000	4,784,022,000	5,238,427,000	5,422,634,000	+145,390,000	+638,612,000	+184,207,000	
Total, unauthorized	(16,199,000)	(6,720,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	
COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT								
Grants to States	341,680,000	—	316,680,000	341,680,000	—	+341,680,000	+25,000,000	D
Discretionary funds	31,320,000	—	31,320,000	31,320,000	—	+31,320,000	—	D
Program support	6,300,000	2,852,000	3,000,000	4,300,000	-2,000,000	+1,448,000	+1,300,000	B
CSA close out	4,786,000	—	—	—	-4,786,000	—	—	B
Total, Community Services appropriation	384,086,000	2,852,000	351,000,000	377,300,000	-6,786,000	+374,448,000	+26,300,000	

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DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT:								
Federal funds	158,143,000	169,963,000	160,794,000	151,963,000	-6,180,000	-18,000,000	-8,831,000	D
Trust funds	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	---	---	---	TF
Total, Departmental management	166,143,000	177,963,000	168,794,000	159,963,000	-6,180,000	-18,000,000	-8,831,000	
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL:								
Federal activities:								
Federal funds	44,921,000	63,392,000	62,366,000	62,292,000	+17,371,000	-1,100,000	-74,000	D
Trust funds	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	---	---	---	TF
State Medicaid Fraud units	36,346,000	34,871,000	34,871,000	34,871,000	-1,475,000	---	---	D
Subtotal, current year program level	81,267,000	98,263,000	97,237,000	97,163,000	+15,896,000	-1,100,000	-74,000	
Less current year funds advanced in previous year.	-10,000,000	-10,000,000	-10,000,000	-10,000,000	---	---	---	D
Total, Inspector General (current year):								
Federal funds	71,267,000	88,263,000	87,237,000	87,163,000	+15,896,000	-1,100,000	-74,000	
Trust funds	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	---	---	---	
Subsequent year advance appropriations	10,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	-1,000,000	---	---	D
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS:								
Federal funds	19,163,000	19,363,000	18,945,000	19,363,000	+200,000	---	+418,000	D
Trust funds	(2,350,000)	(2,350,000)	(2,350,000)	(2,350,000)	---	---	---	TF
Total, Civil Rights	21,513,000	21,713,000	21,295,000	21,713,000	+200,000	---	+418,000	
POLICY RESEARCH	14,718,000	11,000,000	10,000,000	11,000,000	-3,718,000	---	+1,000,000	D
Total, Departmental management:								
Federal funds	263,291,000	288,589,000	276,976,000	269,489,000	+6,198,000	-19,100,000	-7,487,000	
Trust funds	(16,350,000)	(16,350,000)	(16,350,000)	(16,350,000)	---	---	---	
Subsequent year advances	(10,000,000)	(9,000,000)	(9,000,000)	(9,000,000)	(-1,000,000)	---	---	

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1983 Comparable appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): 1983 Appropriation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): Budget estimate (7)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): House allowance (8)	
Total, Department of Health and Human Services:								
Federal funds (all years)	69,984,742,000	68,551,703,000	70,175,979,000	72,594,981,000	+2,610,239,000	+4,043,278,000	+2,419,002,000	
Current year	(63,033,142,000)	(61,129,499,000)	(62,753,775,000)	(64,822,981,000)	(+1,789,839,000)	(+3,693,482,000)	(+2,069,206,000)	
Subsequent year advances	(6,951,600,000)	(7,422,204,000)	(7,422,204,000)	(7,772,000,000)	(+820,400,000)	(+349,796,000)	(+349,796,000)	
Trust funds	(4,491,106,000)	(4,722,058,000)	(4,748,199,000)	(4,765,489,000)	(+274,383,000)	(+43,431,000)	(+17,290,000)	
Not considered by either house	(859,634,000)	(676,118,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	
TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION								
COMPENSATORY EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED								
Grants for the disadvantaged (Chapter 1):								
Grants to local educational agencies	2,727,754,000	2,729,939,000	3,007,360,000	3,000,000,000	+272,246,000	+270,061,000	-7,360,000	D
State agency programs:								
Migrants	255,744,000	129,434,000	255,744,000	260,304,000	+4,560,000	+130,870,000	+4,560,000	D
Handicapped	146,520,000	104,850,000	146,520,000	146,520,000	—	+41,670,000	—	D
Neglected and delinquent	32,616,000	21,886,000	32,616,000	32,616,000	—	+10,730,000	—	D
State administration	33,014,000	22,100,000	33,014,000	34,800,000	+1,786,000	+12,700,000	+1,786,000	D
Evaluation and studies	4,746,000	5,760,000	4,746,000	5,760,000	+1,014,000	—	+1,014,000	D
Total, Chapter 1	3,200,394,000	3,013,969,000	3,480,000,000	3,480,000,000	+279,606,000	+466,031,000	—	
Migrant education:								
High school equivalency program	6,300,000	—	6,300,000	6,300,000	—	+6,300,000	—	D
College assistance migrant program	1,200,000	—	1,200,000	1,200,000	—	+1,200,000	—	D
Total, Compensatory Education programs	3,207,894,000	3,013,969,000	3,487,500,000	3,487,500,000	+279,606,000	+473,531,000	—	

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SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Improving School Programs (Chapter 2):								
State block grants	450,655,000	450,655,000	450,655,000	450,655,000	---	---	---	D
Secretary's discretionary fund:								
Inexpensive book distribution (including RIF).	5,850,000	---	6,500,000	6,500,000	+650,000	+6,500,000	---	D
Arts in education	2,025,000	---	2,125,000	2,125,000	+100,000	+2,125,000	---	D
Alcohol and drug abuse education	2,850,000	---	2,850,000	2,850,000	---	+2,850,000	---	D
Law related education	1,000,000	---	1,000,000	---	-1,000,000	---	-1,000,000	D
Discretionary projects	17,040,000	---	5,049,000	17,290,000	+250,000	+17,290,000	+12,241,000	D
National diffusion	---	---	10,700,000	---	---	---	-10,700,000	D
Undistributed	---	28,224,000	---	---	---	-28,224,000	---	D
Subtotal, Secretary's discretionary fund	28,765,000	28,224,000	28,224,000	28,765,000	---	+541,000	+541,000	
Total, Chapter 2	479,420,000	478,879,000	478,879,000	479,420,000	---	+541,000	+541,000	

Other Special Programs

Training and advisory services (Civil Rights IVA)	24,000,000	---	24,000,000	24,000,000	---	+24,000,000	---	D
Follow through	19,440,000	---	14,767,000	14,767,000	-4,673,000	+14,767,000	---	D
Territorial teacher training assistance	960,000	---	960,000	1,000,000	+40,000	+1,000,000	+40,000	D
General assistance for the Virgin Islands	1,920,000	---	1,920,000	1,920,000	---	+1,920,000	---	D
Ellender fellowships	3,000,000	---	1,000,000	1,500,000	-1,500,000	+1,500,000	+500,000	D
Women's educational equity	5,760,000	---	5,760,000	5,760,000	---	+5,760,000	---	D
Asbestos control	---	---	50,000,000	---	---	---	-50,000,000	D
Math and science education (unauthorized) 1/	---	(50,000,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Subtotal, Other special programs	55,080,000	---	98,407,000	48,947,000	-6,133,000	+48,947,000	-49,460,000	
Total, Special programs	534,500,000	478,879,000	577,286,000	528,367,000	-6,133,000	+49,488,000	-48,919,000	

IMPACT AID

Maintenance and operations:								
Payments for 'a' children	(377,175,000)	(446,000,000)	DEFER	(477,000,000)	(+99,825,000)	(+31,000,000)	DEFER	D
Payments for 'b' children	(58,025,000)	---	DEFER	(58,000,000)	(-25,000)	(+58,000,000)	DEFER	D

1/ Administration request of $50,000,000 proposed for later transmittal (non-add).

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1983 Comparable appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)			
					1983 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)	
Special provisions (Section 2)	(15,000,000)	(9,000,000)	DEFER	(20,000,000)	(+5,000,000)	(+11,000,000)	DEFER	D
Disaster assistance	(10,000,000)	---	DEFER	(10,000,000)	---	(+10,000,000)	DEFER	D
Subtotal	(460,200,000)	(455,000,000)	DEFER	(565,000,000)	(+104,800,000)	(+110,000,000)	DEFER	
Construction	(80,000,000)	---	DEFER	(20,000,000)	(-60,000,000)	(+20,000,000)	DEFER	D
Total, 1/	(540,200,000)	(455,000,000)	DEFER	(585,000,000)	(+44,800,000)	(+130,000,000)	DEFER	
BILINGUAL EDUCATION								
Grants to school districts	84,126,000	59,724,000	95,007,000	84,126,000	---	+24,402,000	-10,881,000	D
Training grants	31,288,000	22,400,000	30,588,000	34,631,000	+3,343,000	+12,231,000	+4,043,000	D
Support services	16,557,000	9,910,000	10,447,000	16,557,000	---	+6,647,000	+6,110,000	D
Desegregation grants	2,400,000	---	---	---	-2,400,000	---	---	D
Vocational training	3,686,000	2,500,000	6,015,000	3,686,000	---	+1,186,000	-2,329,000	D
Total	138,057,000	94,534,000	142,057,000	139,000,000	+943,000	+44,466,000	-3,057,000	
EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED								
Education for the handicapped:								
State assistance:								
State grant program	1,017,900,000	998,180,000	1,017,900,000	1,071,850,000	+53,950,000	+73,670,000	+53,950,000	D
Preschool incentive grants	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	26,330,000	+1,330,000	+1,330,000	+1,330,000	D
Deaf-blind centers	15,360,000	9,560,000	15,360,000	14,000,000	-1,360,000	+4,440,000	-1,360,000	D
Special purpose funds:								
Severely handicapped projects	2,880,000	2,880,000	2,880,000	4,000,000	+1,120,000	+1,120,000	+1,120,000	D

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Early childhood education......................	16,800,000	11,800,000	16,800,000	21,100,000	+4,300,000	+9,300,000	+4,300,000	D
Regional, vocational, adult and postsecondary programs..................................	2,832,000	2,832,000	2,832,000	5,000,000	+2,168,000	+2,168,000	+2,168,000	D
Innovation and development.....................	12,000,000	10,800,000	12,000,000	15,000,000	+3,000,000	+4,200,000	+3,000,000	D
Media services and captioned films............	12,000,000	11,520,000	11,520,000	14,000,000	+2,000,000	+2,480,000	+2,480,000	D
Regional resource centers......................	4,130,000	2,880,000	5,000,000	4,500,000	+370,000	+1,620,000	-500,000	D
Recruitment and information....................	720,000	720,000	720,000	1,000,000	+280,000	+280,000	+280,000	D
Special education personnel development.......	49,300,000	33,600,000	49,300,000	55,540,000	+6,240,000	+21,940,000	+6,240,000	D
Special studies................................	480,000	480,000	480,000	3,100,000	+2,620,000	+2,620,000	+2,620,000	D
Secondary education and transitional services for handicapped youth........................	—	—	—	6,000,000	+6,000,000	+6,000,000	+6,000,000	D
Other Discretionary programs...................	—	—	45,000,000	—	—	—	-45,000,000	D
Architectural barrier removal......................	40,000,000	—	—	—	-40,000,000	—	—	D
Total, Education for the handicapped............	1,199,402,000	1,110,252,000	1,204,792,000	1,241,420,000	+42,018,000	+131,168,000	+36,628,000	
REHABILITATION SERVICES AND HANDICAPPED RESEARCH								
Rehabilitation services:								
Basic State grants..............................	(943,900,000)	(943,900,000)	DEFER	(993,900,000)	(+50,000,000)	(+50,000,000)	DEFER	M
Service projects................................	(31,094,000)	(21,094,000)	DEFER	(37,600,000)	(+6,506,000)	(+16,506,000)	DEFER	M
Independent living..............................	(19,400,000)	(17,280,000)	DEFER	(19,400,000)	—	(+2,120,000)	DEFER	M
Training..	(19,200,000)	(19,200,000)	DEFER	(22,000,000)	(+2,800,000)	(+2,800,000)	DEFER	M
Subtotal......................................	(1,013,594,000)	(1,001,474,000)	DEFER	(1,072,900,000)	(+59,306,000)	(+71,426,000)	DEFER	
National Institute for Handicapped Research...........	(31,560,000)	(30,060,000)	DEFER	(36,000,000)	(+4,440,000)	(+5,940,000)	DEFER	M
National Council on the Handicapped..................	(193,000)	(193,000)	DEFER	(500,000)	(+307,000)	(+307,000)	DEFER	M
Evaluations..	—	—	DEFER	(2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	DEFER	M
Total 1/......................................	(1,045,347,000)	(1,031,727,000)	DEFER	(1,111,400,000)	(+66,053,000)	(+79,673,000)	DEFER	
VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION 2/								
Consolidated (Block) Grant............................	—	492,839,000	—	—	—	-492,839,000	—	B

1/ Senate passed authorization; considered by the Senate, but not the House.

2/ Proposed for later transmittal in the President's budget.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1983 Comparable appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): 1983 Appropriation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): Budget estimate (7)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): House allowance (8)	
Vocational education:								
Basic grants	558,155,000	---	570,655,000	567,969,000	+9,814,000	+567,969,000	-2,686,000	D
Program improvement and supportive services	99,590,000	---	99,590,000	99,590,000	---	+99,590,000	---	D
Programs of national significance	7,678,000	---	8,178,000	7,678,000	---	+7,678,000	-500,000	D
Special programs for the disadvantaged	14,356,000	---	14,356,000	14,356,000	---	+14,356,000	---	D
Consumer and homemaking education	31,633,000	---	31,633,000	31,633,000	---	+31,633,000	---	D
State advisory councils	6,500,000	---	7,000,000	6,500,000	---	+6,500,000	-500,000	D
State planning	3,588,000	---	3,588,000	3,588,000	---	+3,588,000	---	D
Subtotal, Vocational education	721,500,000	492,839,000	735,000,000	731,314,000	+9,814,000	+238,475,000	-3,686,000	
Adult education	95,000,000	---	100,000,000	100,000,000	+5,000,000	+100,000,000	---	D
Total	816,500,000	492,839,000	835,000,000	831,314,000	+14,814,000	+338,475,000	-3,686,000	
STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE								
Pell grants 1/	2,419,040,000	---	2,619,000,000	2,800,000,000	+380,960,000	+2,800,000,000	+181,000,000	D
Self-help grants	---	2,713,800,000	---	---	---	-2,713,800,000	---	D
Campus based programs:								
Supplemental opportunity grants	355,400,000	---	370,000,000	370,000,000	+14,600,000	+370,000,000	---	D
Work study	590,000,000	800,000,000	550,000,000	550,000,000	-40,000,000	-250,000,000	---	D
Direct loans:								
Capital	178,560,000	---	178,560,000	143,560,000	-35,000,000	+143,560,000	-35,000,000	D
Cancellations	14,800,000	4,000,000	19,800,000	14,800,000	---	+10,800,000	-5,000,000	D
Subtotal, Campus based programs	1,138,760,000	804,000,000	1,118,360,000	1,078,360,000	-60,400,000	+274,360,000	-40,000,000	

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State student incentive grants	60,000,000	—	76,000,000	76,000,000	+16,000,000	+76,000,000	—	D
Total, Student Financial Assistance	3,617,800,000	3,517,800,000	3,813,360,000	3,954,360,000	+336,560,000	+436,560,000	+141,000,000	
GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS								
Guaranteed student loan program 2/	3,100,500,000	2,168,600,000	1,268,600,000	2,256,500,000	-844,000,000	+87,900,000	+987,900,000	N
Legislative proposals	—	-121,500,000	—	—	—	+121,500,000	—	N
Total, Guaranteed student loans	3,100,500,000	2,047,100,000	1,268,600,000	2,256,500,000	-844,000,000	+209,400,000	+987,900,000	
HIGHER AND CONTINUING EDUCATION								
Student services:								
Special programs for the disadvantaged	154,740,000	35,000,000	164,740,000	164,740,000	+10,000,000	+129,740,000	—	D
Veterans cost of instruction	3,000,000	—	3,000,000	3,000,000	—	+3,000,000	—	D
Program development:								
Strengthening developing institutions	134,416,000	129,600,000	129,600,000	129,600,000	-4,816,000	—	—	D
Amount not considered by House 3/	—	(4,816,000)	DEFER	(4,816,000)	(+4,816,000)	—	DEFER	N
Minority institutions science improvement	-4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	—	—	—	D
Cooperative education	14,400,000	—	14,400,000	14,400,000	—	+14,400,000	—	D
International education and foreign language studies:								
Domestic programs	21,000,000	—	30,600,000	21,000,000	—	+21,000,000	-9,600,000	D
Overseas programs	5,000,000	—	5,000,000	5,000,000	—	+5,000,000	—	D
Graduate support:								
Graduate/professional educational opportunities	10,000,000	—	12,000,000	10,000,000	—	+10,000,000	-2,000,000	D
Public service grants and fellowships	1,920,000	—	1,920,000	2,000,000	+80,000	+2,000,000	+80,000	D

1/ Proposed for later transmittal in the President's budget.

2/ FY 1984 recommendation assumes a carryover of approximately $700,000,000 from FY 1983, for a total FY 1984 Senate level of $2,956,500,000.

3/ Considered by the Senate based on Senate passed authorization.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1983 Comparable appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 1983 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)	
Construction:								
Facility grants	22,500,000	---	---	---	-22,500,000	---	---	D
Interest subsidy grants	25,000,000	24,500,000	24,500,000	24,500,000	-500,000	---	---	D
Special endowments:								
General Chappie James Memorial, Tuskegee	9,000,000	---	---	---	-9,000,000	---	---	D
Carl Albert Center	2,000,000	---	---	---	-2,000,000	---	---	D
Taft Institute	750,000	---	---	750,000	---	+750,000	+750,000	D
Law related education:								
Legal training for disadvantaged	1,000,000	---	1,000,000	---	-1,000,000	---	-1,000,000	D
Law school clinical experience	605,000	---	1,000,000	---	-605,000	---	-1,000,000	D
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	11,710,000	6,000,000	11,710,000	11,710,000	---	+5,710,000	---	D
Total	421,841,000	199,900,000	404,270,000	391,500,000	-30,341,000	+191,600,000	-12,770,000	
Total, Amount not considerred by the House 1/	---	(4,816,000)	DEFER	(4,816,000)	(+4,816,000)	---	DEFER	
HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES LOANS AND INSURANCE	20,143,000	19,846,000	19,846,000	19,846,000	-297,000	---	---	M
COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS, LOAN LIMITATION	(40,000,000)	---	(40,000,000)	---	(-40,000,000)	---	(-40,000,000)	NA
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND STATISTICS								
National Institute of Education	55,614,000	48,231,000	48,231,000	48,231,000	-7,383,000	---	---	D
National Center for Educational Statistics	8,589,000	8,747,000	8,747,000	8,747,000	+158,000	---	---	D
Total	64,203,000	56,978,000	56,978,000	56,978,000	-7,225,000	---	---	
EDUCATION AND RESEARCH OVERSEAS	516,000	1,750,000	516,000	1,750,000	+1,234,000	---	+1,234,000	D

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LIBRARIES								
Public libraries:								
Services	60,000,000	---	65,000,000	65,000,000	+5,000,000	+65,000,000	---	D
Interlibrary cooperation	11,520,000	---	15,000,000	11,520,000	---	+11,520,000	-3,480,000	D
College library resources	1,920,000	---	1,920,000	---	-1,920,000	---	-1,920,000	D
Training and demonstrations	880,000	---	880,000	880,000	---	+880,000	---	D
Research libraries	6,000,000	---	6,000,000	6,000,000	---	+6,000,000	---	D
Construction	50,000,000	---	---	---	-50,000,000	---	---	D
Total	130,320,000	---	88,800,000	83,400,000	-46,920,000	+83,400,000	-5,400,000	
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS								
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	---	---	---	D
Amount not considered by House 1/	---	(500,000)	DEFER	(500,000)	(+500,000)	---	DEFER	D
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF	26,300,000	26,300,000	26,300,000	26,300,000	---	---	---	D
Amount not considered by House 1/	---	(1,700,000)	DEFER	(1,700,000)	(+1,700,000)	---	DEFER	D
GALLAUDET COLLEGE	52,000,000	52,000,000	52,000,000	52,000,000	---	---	---	D
Amount not considered by House 1/	---	(3,590,000)	DEFER	(4,000,000)	(+4,000,000)	(+410,000)	DEFER	D
HOWARD UNIVERSITY	145,200,000	145,200,000	145,200,000	145,200,000	---	---	---	D
(Unauthorized)	---	(14,520,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT								
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, SALARIES AND EXPENSES	12,840,000	12,989,000	12,989,000	12,989,000	+149,000	---	---	D
(Unauthorized)	---	(1,406,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, SALARIES AND EXPENSES	44,868,000	42,058,000	42,058,000	49,936,000	+5,068,000	+7,878,000	+7,878,000	D
SALARIES AND EXPENSES:								
Program administration	217,900,000	238,382,000	---	193,953,000	-23,947,000	-44,429,000	+193,953,000	D
Advisory committees	1,750,000	---	---	1,750,000	---	+1,750,000	+1,750,000	D

1/ Considered by the Senate based on Senate passed authorization.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

					Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)			
Item (1)	1983 Comparable appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	1983 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)	
Program and management evaluation	2,350,000	---	---	2,350,000	---	+2,350,000	+2,350,000	D
Consolidated amount	---	---	232,968,000	---	---	---	-232,968,000	D
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	222,000,000	238,382,000	232,968,000	198,053,000	-23,947,000	-40,329,000	-34,915,000	
Total, Departmental management	279,708,000	293,429,000	288,015,000	260,978,000	-18,730,000	-32,451,000	-27,037,000	
TOTAL, Department of Education	13,759,884,000	11,555,776,000	12,415,520,000	13,481,413,000	-278,471,000	+1,925,637,000	+1,065,893,000	
Not considered by House	(1,585,547,000)	(1,513,259,000)	DEFER	(1,707,416,000)	(+121,869,000)	(+194,157,000)	DEFER	
Not considered by either house	---	(50,000,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES								
Action (Domestic Programs): (unauthorized)								
Volunteers in Service to America:								
VISTA operations	(11,831,000)	(196,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Service learning	(1,830,000)	(1,757,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Subtotal	(13,661,000)	(1,953,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	
Older Americans Volunteer Programs:								
Foster Grandparents Program	(48,400,000)	(48,400,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Senior Companion Program	(12,016,000)	(12,016,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Retired Senior Volunteer Program	(27,445,000)	(27,445,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Subtotal, Older Volunteers	(87,861,000)	(87,861,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	

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Citizen Participation and Volunteer Demonstration								
Programs......................................	(1,984,000)	(1,801,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Program Support................................	(25,815,000)	(18,115,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	D
Total, Action (unauthorized)................	(129,321,000)	(109,730,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	
Corporation for Public Broadcasting:								
FY 1986 advance (current request) 1/.............	130,000,000	75,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000	---	+55,000,000	---	D
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service............	22,015,000	21,461,000	23,161,000	22,000,000	-15,000	+539,000	-1,161,000	D
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission......	3,686,000	3,858,000	3,858,000	4,000,000	+314,000	+142,000	+142,000	D
National Commission on Libraries and Information								
Science..	674,000	553,000	553,000	674,000	---	+121,000	+121,000	D
National Commission on Student Financial Assistance...	840,000	---	---	---	-840,000	---	---	D
National Labor Relations Board.......................	126,045,000	134,158,000	133,594,000	134,158,000	+8,113,000	---	+564,000	D
National Mediation Board............................	5,468,000	5,758,000	6,238,000	6,458,000	+990,000	+700,000	+220,000	D
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission......	6,316,000	6,331,000	5,982,000	6,337,000	+21,000	+6,000	+355,000	D
Prospective Payment Assessment Commission(trust funds)	---	---	(1,000,000)	(2,500,000)	(+2,500,000)	(+2,500,000)	(+1,500,000)	TF
Railroad Retirement Board:								
Dual benefits payments account.....................	430,000,000	350,000,000	420,000,000	420,000,000	-10,000,000	+70,000,000	---	D
Supplemental VI. Benefits.....................	125,750,000	---	---	---	-125,750,000	---	---	D
(Limitation on administration).....................	(47,060,000)	(55,969,000)	(56,046,000)	(55,969,000)	(+8,909,000)	---	(-77,000)	TF
Milwaukee Railroad restructuring, administration..	250,000	---	---	---	-250,000	---	---	D
Soldiers' and Airmen's Home (trust fund limitation):								
Operation and maintenance.........................	(27,059,000)	(29,524,000)	(30,924,000)	(30,924,000)	(+3,865,000)	(+1,400,000)	---	TF
Capital outlay....................................	---	(1,250,000)	(4,550,000)	(4,550,000)	(+4,550,000)	(+3,300,000)	---	TF
Total, Related Agencies:								
Federal funds..................................	851,044,000	597,119,000	723,386,000	723,627,000	-127,417,000	+126,508,000	+241,000	
Current year..............................	721,044,000	522,119,000	593,386,000	593,627,000	-127,417,000	+71,508,000	+241,000	
FY 1986 advance...........................	130,000,000	75,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000	---	+55,000,000	---	
Trust funds..................................	(74,119,000)	(86,743,000)	(92,520,000)	(93,943,000)	(+19,824,000)	(+7,200,000)	(+1,423,000)	
Not considered by either house.................	(129,321,000)	(109,730,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	

1/ FY 1983 appropriation adv. in FY81 is $137 million.
FY 1984 appropriation adv. in FY82 is $130 million.
FY 1985 appropriation adv. in FY83 is $130 million.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1983 Comparable appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): 1983 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
SUMMARY							
Title I - Department of Labor:							
Federal Funds	17,774,762,000	13,019,546,000	16,063,887,000	11,922,701,000	-5,852,061,000	-1,096,845,000	-4,141,186,000
Trust Funds	(2,777,018,000)	(2,774,151,000)	(3,319,050,000)	(3,320,451,000)	(+543,433,000)	(+546,300,000)	(+1,401,000)
Title II - Department of Health and Human Services:							
Federal Funds (all years)	69,984,742,000	68,551,703,000	70,175,979,000	72,594,981,000	+2,610,239,000	+4,043,278,000	+2,419,002,000
Trust Funds	(4,491,106,000)	(4,722,058,000)	(4,748,199,000)	(4,765,489,000)	(+274,383,000)	(+43,431,000)	(+17,290,000)
Not considered by either house	(859,634,000)	(676,118,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Title III - Department of Education	13,759,884,000	11,555,776,000	12,415,520,000	13,481,413,000	-278,471,000	+1,925,637,000	+1,065,893,000
Not considered by House	(1,585,547,000)	(1,513,259,000)	DEFER	(1,707,416,000)	(+121,869,000)	(+194,157,000)	DEFER
Not considered by either house	---	(50,000,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Title IV - Related Agencies:							
Federal Funds	851,044,000	597,119,000	723,386,000	723,627,000	-127,417,000	+126,508,000	+241,000
Trust Funds	(74,119,000)	(86,743,000)	(92,520,000)	(93,943,000)	(+19,824,000)	(+7,200,000)	(+1,423,000)
Not considered by either house	(129,321,000)	(109,730,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
	================	================	================	================	================	================	================
Total, all titles:							
Federal Funds	102,370,432,000	93,724,144,000	99,378,772,000	98,722,722,000	-3,647,710,000	+4,998,578,000	-656,050,000
Current year 1/	(95,288,832,000)	(86,226,940,000)	(91,826,568,000)	(90,820,722,000)	(-4,468,110,000)	(+4,593,782,000)	(-1,005,846,000)
1985 advance	(6,951,600,000)	(7,422,204,000)	(7,422,204,000)	(7,772,000,000)	(+820,400,000)	(+349,796,000)	(+349,796,000)
1986 advance	(130,000,000)	(75,000,000)	(130,000,000)	(130,000,000)	---	(+55,000,000)	---
Trust Funds	(7,342,243,000)	(7,582,952,000)	(8,159,769,000)	(8,179,883,000)	(+837,640,000)	(+596,931,000)	(+20,114,000)
Not considered by House	(1,585,547,000)	(1,513,259,000)	DEFER	(1,707,416,000)	(+121,869,000)	(+194,157,000)	DEFER
Not considered by either house	(988,955,000)	(835,848,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
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CURRENT YEAR BUDGET AUTHORITY (NEW) 1/:							
Mandatory	(67,098,799,000)	(61,536,094,000)	(60,427,328,000)	(59,319,509,000)	(-7,779,290,000)	(-2,216,585,000)	(-1,107,819,000)
Discretionary 2/	(28,190,033,000)	(24,690,846,000)	(31,399,240,000)	(31,501,213,000)	(+3,311,180,000)	(+6,810,367,000)	(+101,973,000)
Mandatory (not cons. by House)	(1,045,347,000)	(1,036,543,000)	DEFER	(1,116,216,000)	(+70,869,000)	(+79,673,000)	DEFER
Discretionary (not cons. by either house)	(988,955,000)	(835,848,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Discretionary (not cons. by House)	(540,200,000)	(476,716,000)	DEFER	(591,200,000)	(+51,000,000)	(+114,484,000)	DEFER
TOTAL, Considered by the Senate:							
Mandatory	(68,144,146,000)	(62,572,637,000)	(60,427,328,000)	(60,435,725,000)	(-7,708,421,000)	(-2,136,912,000)	(+8,397,000)
Discretionary	(28,730,233,000)	(25,167,562,000)	(31,399,240,000)	(32,092,413,000)	(+3,362,180,000)	(+6,924,851,000)	(+693,173,000)
TOTAL, Mandatory and Discretionary Considered	(96,874,379,000)	(87,740,199,000)	(91,826,568,000)	(92,528,138,000)	(-4,346,241,000)	(+4,787,939,000)	(+701,570,000)

CURRENT YEAR BUDGET AUTHORITY 1/

Title I - Department of Labor	17,774,762,000	13,019,546,000	16,063,887,000	11,922,701,000	-5,852,061,000	-1,096,845,000	-4,141,186,000
Mandatory	(12,484,208,000)	(8,158,100,000)	(8,158,100,000)	(4,172,850,000)	(-8,311,358,000)	(-3,985,250,000)	(-3,985,250,000)
Discretionary 2/	(5,290,554,000)	(4,861,446,000)	(7,905,787,000)	(7,749,851,000)	(+2,459,297,000)	(+2,888,405,000)	(-155,936,000)
Title II - Department of Health and Human Services	63,033,142,000	61,129,499,000	62,753,775,000	64,822,981,000	+1,789,839,000	+3,693,482,000	+2,069,206,000
Mandatory	(51,493,948,000)	(51,311,048,000)	(50,980,782,000)	(52,870,313,000)	(+1,376,365,000)	(+1,559,265,000)	(+1,889,531,000)
Discretionary	(11,539,194,000)	(9,818,451,000)	(11,772,993,000)	(11,952,668,000)	(+413,474,000)	(+2,134,217,000)	(+179,675,000)
Title III - Department of Education	13,759,884,000	11,555,776,000	12,415,520,000	13,481,413,000	-278,471,000	+1,925,637,000	+1,065,893,000
Mandatory	(3,120,643,000)	(2,066,946,000)	(1,288,446,000)	(2,276,346,000)	(-844,297,000)	(+209,400,000)	(+987,900,000)
Discretionary	(10,639,241,000)	(9,488,830,000)	(11,127,074,000)	(11,205,067,000)	(+565,826,000)	(+1,716,237,000)	(+77,993,000)

1/ Does not include $7,081,600,000 in FY 1984 funds advanced in prior years. Includes only items considered by both House and Senate.

2/ Recommendation includes $2,902,684,000 of one-time foward funding.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1983 Comparable appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 1983 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Title IV - Related Agencies	721,044,000	522,119,000	593,386,000	593,627,000	-127,417,000	+71,508,000	+241,000
Mandatory	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Discretionary	(721,044,000)	(522,119,000)	(593,386,000)	(593,627,000)	(-127,417,000)	(+71,508,000)	(+241,000)
Total, all titles	95,288,832,000	86,226,940,000	91,826,568,000	90,820,722,000	-4,468,110,000	+4,593,782,000	-1,005,846,000
Mandatory	(67,098,799,000)	(61,536,094,000)	(60,427,328,000)	(59,319,509,000)	(-7,779,290,000)	(-2,216,585,000)	(-1,107,819,000)
Discretionary 2/	(28,190,033,000)	(24,690,846,000)	(31,399,240,000)	(31,501,213,000)	(+3,311,180,000)	(+6,810,367,000)	(+101,973,000)

1/ Items considered by both House and Senate only.

2/ House and Senate recommendations include $2,902,684,000 of one-time forward funding.

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